



We Are Constant

In our endeavors to serve you with quality and values in a degree so far in excess of what you can reasonably expect that you may be continually reminded of the services we render.

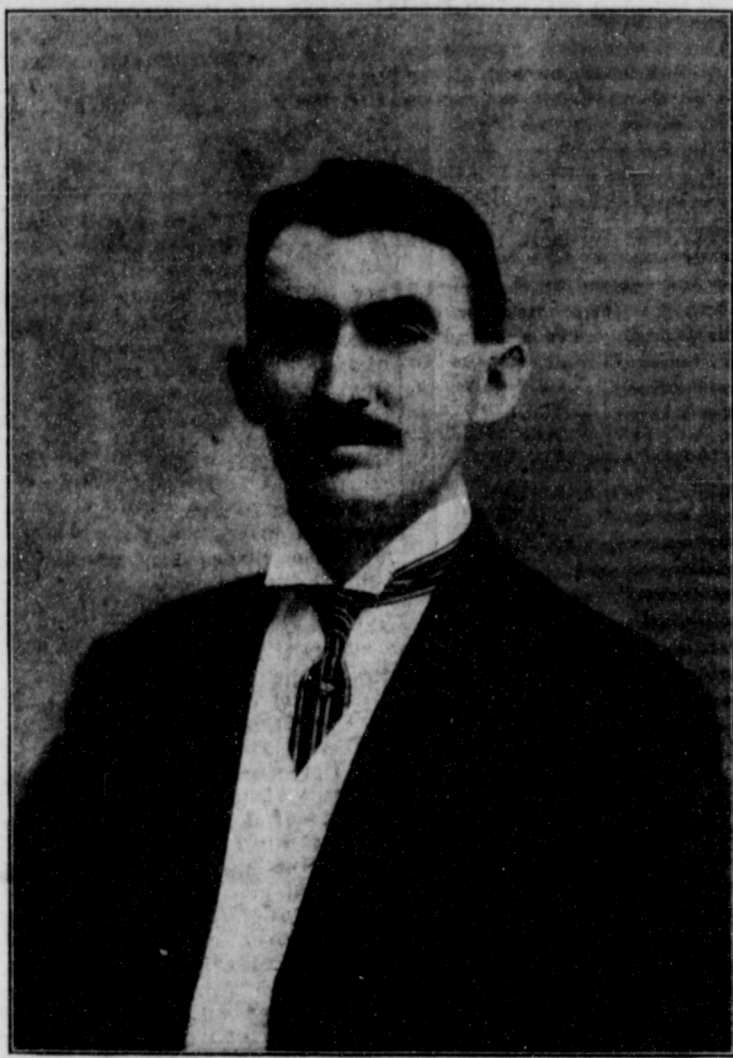
You will thoroughly appreciate this every time you wear one of the high grade garments which we sell and feature.

Friend Made Clothes
Make Friends

R. R. COYLE

The Clothier

Berea, - - Kentucky



JAMES P. FAULKNER
New Editor of The Citizen.

"A NEW HAND AT THE HELM."

The next issue of The Citizen will find in charge a new editor, Mr. J. P. Faulkner, formerly of Barbourville, and more recently a professor of Berea College. I shall ask him then for a little space for a farewell word to the many friends who have stood by me during the three years of my editorship, but today I wish to introduce the new editor, and to bespeak for him the same kindness, consideration and helpful friendship which so many have given me.

Mr. Faulkner comes to the place with a better equipment for the peculiar needs of The Citizen than any editor who has ever held the place. As he is himself a mountain man, born of mountain parents, of a family which has been in Kentucky for over a hundred years, his understanding of the needs of the mountains and of the problems which are now coming up for settlement is first hand and thoro. As he is also a man of the world, with a splendid education and wide experience, he is familiar with the wisdom of the ages as well as of our own time, and can bring to the solution of these problems a general knowledge such as few men possess. Add to these things the fact that he is a man of large ability, sure judgment, splendid character, a steadfast friend and a helpful leader, and that his whole life has been a demonstration of his love for his state and his neighbors, in the true sense of our Lord's command, and it is plain that no man can be better fitted than he for the duties, responsibilities and opportunities of his new place.

At the risk of breaking confidence, I wish to tell the readers of The Citizen, who, I know, will soon be his friends, the one thing which he dreads most in taking up this work. There is a peculiar thing about a newspaper. A man writes week after week, giving his best thoughts and hardest work to his task, but without ever knowing whether his editorials are liked or not, or whether they are having any influence or not. Often for weeks at a time an editor will hear no word of the result of his work, either praise or blame. He is working in the dark. And it is this Mr. Faulkner fears—that he will not know.

I wish to ask my friends to help him, and to help the success of The Citizen, this much, that they will let him know what they think of the paper. Write to him, stop him on the street, send word by a friend, in some way let him know whether or not you like the paper. I can promise that he will be as glad to get honest criticism as praise. I know that he will be gladest of all to get a word of helpful advice. Give it to him!

This editorial is already too long, for introducing a man so well known as Mr. Faulkner. Most of the readers of The Citizen have heard him speak, many have shaken his hands, and more than a few are already his friends. His work and purposes are well known. But for any who do not know him, or who do not know what he will do in the editorial chair, he makes a statement of his plans and purposes for The Citizen.

NEW EDITOR'S PLATFORM

With next week's issue The Citizen changes its editorial management, and the incoming editor is asked to make a statement as to the principles that are to control the paper in the future.

A change in editors is sometimes a serious thing for a paper, and the readers of The Citizen could not be blamed for being a little apprehensive, especially since the retiring editor has set the standard so high.

The new editor, then, in response to the request, hastens to assure all who are interested that he has in mind no radical changes. He will endeavor to maintain the present standard of excellence so far as the principles that have controlled are concerned, but he cannot but tremble when he contrasts his inexperience with the brilliant record of his predecessor.

The mechanical make-up of the sheet will continue the same, and it is hoped to maintain the same style of articles for the first page. Here will be found the editorials, the state and general news, the Washington letter, and some others. All these columns will sometimes be continued to other pages as heretofore. The news letters from various localities are very important and that page will be maintained.

The weekly newspaper has some advantage over the daily. A single day sometimes has but little news and so there is a temptation on the part of some to manufacture it. The weekly is subjected to no such temptations. It gleans the best, the true and the valuable from the week's stock. And a newspaper should first of all give the news. The new management will try not to forget this maxim.

But some one will want to know the editor's politics and what he has in view for the paper in that particular. In national and state elections he has always voted the Republican ticket;

(Continued on last page)

You'll Need Money

As long as you live, so don't lay yourself out to spend all you earn as fast as you earn it. If you would get ahead and become independent save money regularly and put it in the Berea Bank & Trust Co., where it will work for you 24 hours every day and earn you

4 PER CENT PER ANNUM
Compounded Semi-annually

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

W. H. PORTER, President

J. F. DEAN, Cashier

WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Hard Fight on Between People and Railroads—Taft Comes to Front with Smashing Blows at Big Concerns—Railroad Bill Passed, A Victory for Insurgents.

Washington, D. C.,
June 4, 1910.

War to the Death!

More clearly than ever before has the issue of "The people or the trusts" been put to the front in this week's developments here. The railroads are taking the lead for the forces of predatory wealth. President Taft is taking the lead for the people. This last named fact is a great surprise to the railroad and the rich men who thought their Aldrich had him broken and trained, but it is nothing unlooked for to the people who have really understood Mr. Taft's plans.

The fight has come on the attempt of the railroads to boost freight rates. While Congress has been hammering away on the railroad bill, the roads have gradually come to the conclusion that they had better watch out. The Insurgents have been sharpening the claws of the bill every time they got a chance, and there were several chances. Especially were the railroads excited over the plan to make all increases in rates wait for the approval of the Inter-state Commerce Commission. The roads don't like the Commission.

But there was a way out of course. They decided to raise rates before the law went into effect. So they got together and published a new list of rates, making an increase which will amount to nearly ten per cent on all kinds of goods. This means over \$250,000,000 a year more profit for the roads. With that to fall back on, they wouldn't mind very much if the Commission didn't let them raise any higher. They wouldn't need to.

Pres. Taft stopped the game. He had Attorney General Wickersham get into court, and get out an injunction against the railroads. This stopped the raising of the rates, at least until the courts get thru fighting the case. That will be sometime. Of course the railroads roared "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law." The railroads hollered that they would be ruined. They couldn't buy new equipment or make repairs, and so forth. They engineered a "bogie" panic in Wall street. Also, they jumped on Taft and the newspapers and Congress, and said very sassy things. They were right peevish.

But they had no idea of obeying the law, either. They got their lawyer to devise ways to get around Taft's blockade, and are now at it. Taft and Wickersham are still blocking as hard as they can. It will be a pretty fight—with the right of the railroad to steal as the bone of contention.

In the meanwhile Congress has been keeping up its fight over the railroad bill. And after all it is in Congress that the most important work is going on, because no matter what the railroads do now, a law can be fixed that will get them sooner or later. But the fight over the railroad bill has been made hotter by this action of the roads. Several amendments have been passed in the Senate that would have been defeated if it had not been for the feeling created by the action of the railroads.

(Continued on fifth page.)

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Taft Wins Fight for People against Railroads—Mexico Threatened with Rebellion—New Gold Strike in Alaska—Chinese Missionaries Threatened—More Revelations of Illinois Bribery.

RUSH FOR ALASKA GOLD:—The greatest stampede for gold since the rush of 1897 is likely to follow the opening of the new Iditarod fields. It is estimated that 5,000 prospectors will arrive this summer, and they are probably doomed to disappointment. The camp will support only 1,000 and only seven miles of pay dirt have been located.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER:—The smouldering hatred of China against foreigners seems likely to break forth into flame that will duplicate the horrors of the Boxer rebellion. Natives in Nanking have defiled the walls of the American consulate and posted placards to instigate an uprising against all foreigners. An outbreak south of the Yangtze Kiang seems likely. It is hoped that the U. S. German and Japanese war vessels near Nanking will be able to protect foreigners in that city.

LEGISLATIVE "JACK POT" IN ILLINOIS:—Evidence of the "jack-pot" a fund made up by the interests who work to pass or kill a bill according to their mandate, has been laid before the Sangamon County grand jury. Testimony of Representative Beckenmeyer, himself guilty of receiving a share from the "jack-pot" proves the existence of such a fund. Thus the trial of the Lorimer bribery case is reaching out to involve the whole Illinois Legislature.

STOCK EXCHANGE FLURRY:—Lowest prices of the year were recorded in the New York stock exchange last Friday. Over 1,500,000 shares were sold in one day, including many of standard securities.

TAFT OUT WEST:—Pres. Taft has been taking a western trip and has made some strong speeches justifying the belief of the common people in him. In Detroit he declared himself strongly in favor of reform and says there must be conservation. On another occasion he denounced "muck raking" and declared his belief that it is a phase of modern journalism which will soon pass away. The President says that socialism is the biggest problem before the people and that the Republican party should be trusted with the solution of "that problem, than which we have had no greater in the history of the country."

TAFT BEATS RAILROADS:—Pres. Taft's action to prevent the railroads from raising freight rates has succeeded beyond the expectation of all. The railroads have agreed to give up their plan if he will withdraw the suits he has started, and they promise to make no more attempts to raise the rates till the new railroad law goes into effect. This is a great victory which Mr. Taft has won for the people.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO:—The most serious rebellion which Mexico has

had in years is now getting under way in that Republic. For years the strength of Pres. Diaz has prevented opposition but he is now growing old, and the unrest resulting from various forms of opposition is getting serious. Already much blood has been shed, and several regiments of troops have been ordered out to meet the rebels.

Boone Tavern is the coolest resting place in the State.

A SPLENDID CONCERT

The Commencement Concert on Monday night, like every such performance since Mr. Rigby came here, was the best ever given in Berea. Too much cannot be said in praise of the work done by the singers, and of the careful training and helpful leadership which has made possible such triumphs as theirs.

The music given was most of it new to Berea, and as difficult as it is beautiful. The Sanctus and Benedictus were performed in such style that nothing but the sonorous Latin word was lacking to give the effect produced in the finest churches. The work in the Nunc Dimittis, the Bridal Chorus from the Rose Maiden and Hall Us, Ye Free, also was more than first class. But it is in the soloists that Berea is most fortunate. Miss Ambrose's rendering of the Agnus Dei, and later of the great "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" was a treat such as is seldom enjoyed anywhere, and Miss Cornelius' singing of "Genevieve" will haunt the minds of her hearers for days, and brought forth storms of applause. Mr. Rigby's rendering of the solos in the Sanctus and of Every Valley was superior to that often heard in more pretentious performances.

One of the prettiest features of the evening came at the end, when the members of the chorus threw the carnations they had been wearing at Mr. Rigby. The work and thought taken by the trainer of such a chorus is often overlooked, and it was very pleasing that the singers should make this public recognition of their debt to him.

More than most people realize of the success of the evening is due to Miss Campbell whose accompaniment was of its usual high order—so high, in fact, that Berea has almost come to take it for granted. Simply as a matter of physical endurance her playing for the entire concert of nearly an hour and half was remarkable, and when it is remembered with what perfect wisdom she did her work meeting the needs of each piece and of each soloist, her performance passes beyond the possibility of adequate praise.

Not a Real Asset.

The things you are going to do add nothing to your bank balance.

Galway Man Aged 120 Years.

It has been reported to the guardians at Tuam, county Galway, Ireland, that a man named Hasty, whose age is alleged to be 120 years, is living at Gallow in a cabin which has become unsafe and an effort is to be made to induce the hermit to go into the workhouse.

8

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

MILDRED

Mildred, June 5.—The ball game at Tyner was a failure last Saturday because the other team failed to show up.—C. P. Moore, our County Attorney was in Mildred Saturday.—Dr. W. T. Amey of McKee passed thru town Wednesday.—W. K. Jones is some better. He had something like rheumatism in his back.—Mrs. Jane Morris visited Tyner Saturday night and Sunday.—The recent hail storm did much damage to crops, fencing and land.—S. D. Rice of Gray Hawk visited home folks Saturday night and Sunday.—There will be a player meeting at Wm. Vaughns Saturday night. Everybody invited to come.—There was a large tide in Laurel Fork Sunday evening.—The Hon. James H. Moore is talking of taking the stump for D. C. Edwards for Congress.

DOUBLELICK

Double Lick, June 4.—Robt. Callahan who was operated on about two weeks ago is improving very slowly.—Mr. Hardin Mallicoat who has been in poor health for some time has gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas to spend the summer.—Tal Phillips is very low with typhoid fever.—Mrs. John Witt visited Mrs. John Phillips Friday at Goodland.—Miss Saddle Ingram of Clover Bottom visited Doloras Witt Sunday night.—Miss Mary Cook visited her parents at Sand Gap last Sunday.

ETHEL

Ethel, June 2.—Mr. Ned McHone passed thru here this week.—Mary Reece is very ill with measles.—John Poe who is accused of shooting and killing Robert F. Reece on the seventh day of May was captured by Sheriff Marcum and his men. It is reported that Elbert King and John Wolfe were shot by John Poe and son B. while hunting through the woods for them one day last week. Neither of them was hurt very seriously.—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Neeley visited at U. S. G. Rice's Sunday.—Mary Rice who has been visiting friends and relatives in Gray Hawk the past two weeks has returned home.—Mr. John Anderson has quit the stave woods and is working on the farm with D. G. Wood.—Mr. Oscar Tate and family of Somerset have come to this place to make their home for a while.—Misses Sudie Hurley and Bessie Neeley visited Miss Leora Rice last Sunday.—Hurrah for The Citizen and the Hon. Caleb Powers.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, June 6.—Sabbath school at Fairview closed Sunday with few in attendance owing to a downpour of rain which fell early Sunday morning.—Miss Bettie and Hattie Poynter visited friends on Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Lee Berry was in this vicinity Sunday.—Miss Rena Smith was the guest of Miss Lydia Levett Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gadd were here on business last week.—Mr. James Owens and family are planning to move to Livengood in a few days.—Mr. T. S. Moore of Wildie visited relatives near this place Sunday.—Mrs. Carol Martin visited relatives on Clear Creek Saturday.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert visited relatives in Berea last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Pal Kidwell of Winchester were in this vicinity one day last week.—Mr. Geo. Wren was a Berea visitor Saturday.—Mrs. Susan Wren visited relatives on Clear Creek Saturday.—Miss Mag Lambert of Conway visited Mrs. Mattie Gadd near Rockford Sunday.—Mrs. Rosa Grent and Talitha Coyle were Berea visitors Saturday.—Mr. Charles Smith of Clear Creek and A. D. Levett visited the home of Mr. Meevins Sims one day last week.—Mr. John Johnson is sick.

SNIDER

Snider, June 6.—Mr. S. B. McClure moved to Livengood last week where he is employed as Section foreman.—Mrs. Jane Owens of Red House is visiting friends in this vicinity.—Bettie and Hattie Poynter made a business trip to Davis Branch Saturday and stayed till Sunday evening.—Geo. Poynter visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. M. M. Sims is still very feeble.—Several people in this neighborhood are planning to attend Commencement Exercises in Berea.—Fruit in this part is a complete failure.—Misses Bertha and May Lambert were in Berea Friday.—Mrs. L. Grant and Talitha Coyle were in Berea Saturday.

CONWAY

Conway, June 6.—Mrs. W. M. Hayes continues about the same.—Mrs. Belle Dalley has improved greatly.—Mr. Chas. Bowman's health is about the same.—Mr. Oscar Hayes was up from Berea Sunday to see his mother, Mrs. W. M. Hayes.—Mr. Elmer Williams is no better.—Mr. A. P. Gabbard has

gone to Jackson on business.—Mr. Harry Gabbard is back from Illinois. I. A. Bowman is attending court at Richmond this week.—Mrs. L. F. Brashear and sister Miss Lee Sparkman went to Berea Sunday to attend the Commencement.—Quite a crowd of young folks went to Snider Sunday.—Miss Lucy Baker is visiting her uncle Mr. Jim Hayes.—Mr. Bob Bowman and wife were down from Rockford Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. McHone The Citizen man is in this vicinity.—Mr. Arthur Dalley and wife have been visiting at Mt. Vernon.—Mr. Henry Dalley has just returned from Mt. Vernon.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, June 3.—Steve Field who was drowned in Sexton Creek about May 24th was found Sunday evening the 29th a mile below where he fell in.—Found in the possession of Leonard Tires and Chas. Adison at about \$50. Both parties were arrested by G. J. Gentry and placed in the Booneville jail. There was a \$25 reward out for them.—A. B. Carmack and wife visited friends at Blake Sunday.—The people still continue to elevate the Powers system and say he has an easy race before him.—Martha E. Gentry purchased 28 geese from Mrs. Tyner Addison.—The Oak Grove graded school seems to be on a stand still owing to the district not being able to meet their views.—Palmer Scott of Vincent will teach at Walnut Grove this year.—Joe Moore while on his way to G. W. Seales' store Wednesday had the misfortune of having his horse fall down seriously wounding the horse's leg and breaking nine dozen eggs.—Mrs. Minnie Morris was delighted with a variety of new peas and potatoes Sunday for dinner.—Robert Morris is erecting a new store house near the Chadwell Branch on Island Creek.

VINCENT

Vincent, June 6.—The wheat crop throughout this section promises to be the best for years, also oats are looking well.—Mr. J. C. Botner has his new gasoline mill ready for use.—Judge S. Isaacs of Buck Creek was over at Vincent Saturday with old friends.—Mr. Rolo Venable was at Idamay last Saturday on business.—Quite a large crowd from in and around Vincent attended the funeral of Aunt Armina Botner at Travelers Rest last Sunday.—Mr. James Botner of the Brushy Mountain region passed thru Vincent Saturday on his way home from Booneville where he had been on business.—Mrs. Brown Bowman is very poorly, suffering from catarrah of the head.—The ball game played last Sunday between the Vincent and New Hope nines resulted in a victory for the Vincent boys by a score of 6 to 3.—Harvey Venable and wife of Orpha, Jackson County are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Venable.—W. J. Blake the king blacksmith of Blake passed thru Vincent Saturday on his way home from Idamay where he had been on business.—T. B. Venable was at Heidelberg last week looking after some real estate business.

CLAY COUNTY

SPRING CREEK

Spring Creek, June 1.—Zelma Baker the infant child of James Baker, aged 18 months died the 19th of May.—Mrs. Sarah Triber of Kansas City is visiting her parents, Felix G. Farmer and wife of Spring Creek.—Mr. Henry Short who has been attending school at Berea has returned home.—Farmers are about thru planting corn, but it does not look well on account of the cool weather, we have had.—Mr. Wm. Hoskins left last Monday for Hamilton, Ohio.—A. C. Lewis of Spring Creek attended the district convention K. of P. held at Burning Springs May 28.—Mr. Wm. Farmer of Manchester is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Farmer of Spring Creek.

I am in position to give you better prices and quality on general merchandise than you have been expecting. You are invited to come and see for yourself.

J. B. Stewart, Spring Creek, Ky.

DORY

Dory, May 17.—Mr. James Byrd has bought a farm from Gilbert Grimes on Cool Spring.—The Rev. Metcalf preached at Sadler Sunday to a large crowd.—Mr. W. M. Byrd passed thru here on his way to Jackson Co. to buy a mule.—Mr. Blone Burch and wife from Island City are visiting here

DON'T GET RUN DOWN

Weak and miserable. If you have kidney or bladder trouble, dull head pains, dizziness, nervousness, pain in the back, and feel tired all over, get a package of Mother Gray's AUSTRIAN LEAF, the pleasant herb cure. It never fails. We have many testimonials from grateful people who have used this wonderful remedy. As a regulator it has no equal. Ask for Mother Gray's Australian Leaf at drug stores or sent by mail for 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

this week.—Regular meeting at the Ellis Branch school house Sunday.—Mrs. Magie Million visited her parents last week.—Mr. Eli Singleton, R. B. Clark, C. O. Kelley went to Burning Springs to the Holiness meeting last Saturday night.

MADISON COUNTY

BIG HILL

Big Hill, June 6.—Mrs. Nathan Durham of Richmond spent a day with her mother, Mrs. Joe Reece.—Dave Reece sold \$40 worth of hogs last week.—Miss Stella Abrams took the examination at Richmond and received a certificate.—Mr. Riley Powell who is very sick and has been for some time has gone to Mallory Springs for his health.—Mrs. Julia Hayes, Lucy and Reo spent Monday with Mrs. D. W. Casteel below Mallory Springs.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, June 2.—People are very busy working their gardens. Crops are looking very bad owing to much cold weather.—Last Sunday was decoration day at Pittsburg graveyard. Most all of the lodges were represented and several graves decorated. Several people came out.—Emma, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hibbard is sick.—Mr. C. E. Stillings passed thru this vicinity Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Mills are visiting the former's parents at this place.—Mrs. B. H. Cole visited Mrs. Clarissa Cole Tuesday.—Mrs. Harrison Moore expects to start for Coalmont Sunday, where her husband has been working for some time.—B. H. Cole will start working at the Laurel mines Monday.—Small-pox has about died out around Pittsburg.—Mr. and Mrs. John Higgins are planning to move to Whitfield in a few days.

LESLIE COUNTY

HYDEN

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK
Hyden, Ky.
We do a general banking business and solicit accounts of firms and individuals thruout eastern Kentucky. We are seeking new business and we are prepared to take care of it.
A. B. Eversole, Pres. T. G. Lewis, Vice Pres. Thos. L. Gabbard, Cashier.

MARY LYON

Parmelia Ellen Wild

Among the mountains of Massachusetts there was once a simple country home. Amidst these beaudeities of nature, in this simple home there at one time lived a girl full of noble ambition and high aspirations. Her parents being poor she was deprived of many opportunities and her father died when she was young. When fifteen she took charge of household duties for her brother, in spite of the responsibilities and cares of life she received a limited education.

Her school mates said of her, "In that rough specimen you can see a diamond of uncommon brilliancy that only needs polishing to shine with peculiar lustre."

In the year of 1821 she began teaching with a salary of 75 cents a week and board. When she was 25 with the small means she obtained from her brother and the salary she secured by teaching, weaving, spinning, etc., she entered an Academy at Ashfield. Her warm and true heart always gained the love of her teachers and associates. She never appeared better than she was, which should be a trait in every one's character.

She always gained valuable information from her teachers either scientific, moral or religious. Her great power of mind, good will, and unclouded temper made her an object of interest to her teachers and companions. She was classed with those who loved the Lord.

In 1822 her brother asked her to go with him to New York and at the same time Mrs. Grant was insisting on her going to Londonderry. Did she make her own decision as where to go? No. Some one may ask what did she do? She placed herself in the hands of the Almighty God, who opened the way for her mind that she should choose. "His mercies endure forever and his promises never fail." She was directed to go to Londonderry where she stayed for a short time well employed, doing the duties set for her to do by a higher power.

We all have duties to perform. Some one may ask how are we going to know the duties set apart for us to do? If we will follow in the footsteps of Mary Lyon we need not worry about what we are to do, or how we are to labor.

"Lives of great men all remind us. We can make our lives sublime,

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENNY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

And departing leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time. Footprints, that perhaps another, Sailing o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwrecked brother Seeing shall take heart again.

In 1825 Mary Lyon then 28 years old went to Buckland, taught a winter school of 25 young women. Here her patience was tried many times, but let the obstacles be what they might, she was never known to weary. Her trust in God and confidence in herself were too strong to allow her to be disturbed.

Perhaps Providence was the means of lifting Miss Lyon to the place she filled in the world. Providence, the death of some one or misfortunes too numerous to mention, may be the means of making our lives what they are.

The opportunities of the time Mary Lyon lived were limited as compared with those that surround us for she died in 1849, when 52 years old. But her high ambition and great aspirations upward led her until she became the founder and president of a seminary for girls at Holyoke and during her years of service taught there over 30,000 pupils.

She wanted a place in life where she could aid in preparing some who must mold the character of future generations. Her qualifications were of the best—patience, endurance, sweet temper, faith, fertile and sacred imaginations and simple manners.

Her reward for all her labor and deeds must have been one of great rejoicing, for the Bible says, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap."

Active as her mind was and easy as it was for her to grasp large ideas she could parcel out truths in the small proportions in which common minds are obliged to receive. She worked her way down to the depths of the soul and there planted seeds to germinate, grow and yield in the after life and eternity.

If we will give ourselves to the service of God as Mary Lyon did, our desires will be to take the place He calls us for, whether it be a position of distinction or a humble and tedious labor.

The life of Mary Lyon is a lesson, a treasure to the world through which the wise may be made wiser and the good better.

Night Baseball Won't Do.

Baseball at night is being tried in Cincinnati. It will be a failure. The fans would have to sit up till morning playing the game over.

Some Mercy in Turkey.

The fact that Turkey did not send all of Abdul Hamid's wives away with him while retaining his income, disproves the old belief that there is no mercy east of the Bosphorus.

NEW EDITOR'S PLATFORM

(Continued from first page)

but he does not belong to any party. He does not propose either to dabble or to meddle in partizan politics, but he may be expected to exalt good citizenship and denounce wrong doing.

He will not be a friend to the boss, the grafters, the briber or the bribed. He does not believe that any office is for any man to be exploited by him for his own interests. He has always thought that the office is above the man, and that it can't be owned by him. Consequently it can not be bought, sold, nor bartered. It belongs to the people, and no man has any connection with an office except as the representative or agent of the people. This is the theory and it is true. How differently the bosses and office holders look at it, and how different are the facts, one does not have to live long to find out. But the trend of things in recent years seems to justify one in believing that the people are awakening to their own. They are beginning to say that the servant shall not be greater than his Lord. And the new editor of The Citizen, if he takes any part in politics at all expects to be found on the side of the people as against the professional politician. He would not object to being called an insurgent. At least it may be said that he will be the friend of the insurgents till they betray him and the things for which he stands.

And for those who wish to know it, the new editor is a member of a church, but he does not belong to any sectarian body. He may, therefore, be expected to handle matters of religion and morals neither dogmatically nor arbitrarily, but in an unbiased and unprejudiced manner. He thinks he is truly religious, but he does not intend to make The Citizen a religious paper, as the phrase is usually understood, any more than the lecture work which he has been doing for the past three years would be considered religious work by some.

And, to begin to conclude, he does not know why he is to have charge of The Citizen. He never sought the job nor thought of it till it was mentioned to him. It has just come his way, and the only reason he has been induced to consider it, is because it has been made to appear that the paper can be used to advantage in forwarding the work in which he is already engaged.

It is expected, then, that the paper will continue to be a news sheet, but at the same time it will become more of an advocate of the social uplift program. There will appear in it from time to time and continually articles under such headings as Sanitation and Health, the Beautifying of the Home and Town, the Improvement of the Public School, Best Methods of Farming, Good Roads and Good Citizenship.

And, finally, the editor asks for friendship for this program and for himself. He does not expect to please everyone. That would be to rate himself as perfect and every body good, which is far from true. He does expect to have many friends among the good, and certainly does not want the bad to feel that he is other than their friend.

He asks all to suspend judgment, unless it is favorable, until he has had time to make good or has proved himself a failure.

SAVE YOUR FOWLS!

Bourbon Poultry Cure is recognized as the standard poultry remedy of the world. It is the one remedy that can be depended on with absolute certainty to cure and prevent Gapes, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Diarrhoea and all existing forms of poultry diseases. A few drops in the drinking water keeps fowls healthy and free from disease. A few bottles makes 12 gallons of medicine. For the treatment of Blackhead and other diseases in turkeys.



Bourbon Poultry Cure

HAS NO EQUAL

Mrs. W. W. Ralston, Hopkinsville, Ky., says: "I have been raising chickens for nearly fifty years and have given them Bourbon Poultry Cure. I find it a sure cure for Cholera and Limberneck." Mr. F. P. Clay, Paris, Ky., says: "Last year I raised hundreds of chickens free from gapes by giving them Bourbon Poultry Cure. I find it a sure cure for Cholera and Limberneck." Manufactured only by **Bourbon Remedy Co.,** Incorporated, Lexington, Ky., U. S. A. At All Leading Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Trial Vial Free.

For sale by Porter Drug Company (Inc.) Berea, Ky.

A Family Friend

IS

THE CITIZEN

IT FITS in every home; it has something for every member of the family; it gives more good reading, better adapted for the mountain people, than any other paper. It works in no man's interest but that of its subscribers. Paying for a year's subscription is the best investment you can make.

One Dollar for One Year

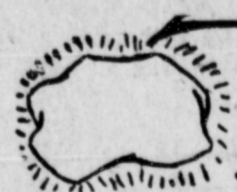
Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife. Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator, a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells you how to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bricks to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package. Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth." A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.
- No. 5.—A book for teachers, "Teaching a District School." By Prof. J. W. Dinwiddie. Every teacher ought to have a copy of this book. It has been officially adopted by the Reading Circles Boards of seven states, Kentucky being one of them. If you haven't got it subscribe now for The Citizen and get it. The book \$1.00. The Citizen \$1.00. Both worth \$2.00 for \$1.60.

You can get one of these with your Citizen.

They are easy to get. Just write to The Citizen, Berea, Ky. Tell us that you want to renew. Say what premium you want, and send correct amount of money. Write your name and address plainly. The best way to send the money is by post-office money order. Get one from the postmaster. You can also send your check.



THE DIVA'S RUBY



By F. MARION CRAWFORD
 AUTHOR OF "SARACINESE," "ARETHUSA," ETC.
 ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
 COPYRIGHT 1907 BY F. MARION CRAWFORD

SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies. Baraka gathered all the gems she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret, a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logotheti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Leven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg, and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had been a cowboy in early life, but had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

Lady Maud laid her left hand affectionately on the man's right, which was uppermost on hers, and her voice rippled with happiness.

"If you had only said a lark instead of a hen, Rufus!" she laughed.

"We could get along a lot better without larks than without hens," answered her friend philosophically. "But I'll make it a nightingale next time, if I can remember, or a bald eagle, or any bird that strikes you as cheerful."

The terrible mouth had relaxed almost to gentleness, and the fierce blue eyes were suddenly kind as they looked into the woman's face. She led him to an old-fashioned sofa, their hands parted, and they sat down side by side.

"Cheerful," he said, in a tone of reflection. "Yes, I'm feeling pretty cheerful, and it's all over and settled."

"Do you mean the trouble you were in last spring?"

"N—no—not that, though it wasn't as funny as a Sunday school treat while it lasted, and I was thankful when it was through. It's another matter altogether that I'm cheerful about—besides seeing you, my dear. I've done it, Maud. I've done it at last."

"What?"

"I've sold my interest in the Trust. It won't be made known for some time, so don't talk about it, please. But it's settled and done, and I've got the money."

"You have sold the Nickel Trust?" Lady Maud's lips remained parted in surprise.

"And I've bought you a little present with the proceeds," he answered, putting his large thumb and finger into the pocket of his white waistcoat. "It's only a funny little bit of glass I picked up," he continued, producing a small twist of stiff writing paper. "You needn't think it's so very fine! But it's a pretty color, and when you're out of mourning I daresay you'll make a hatpin of it. I like handsome hatpins myself, you know."

He had untwisted the paper while speaking, it lay open in the palm of his hand, and Lady Maud saw a stone of the size of an ordinary hazel nut, very perfectly cut, and of that wonderful transparent red color which is known as "pigeon's blood," and which it is almost impossible to describe. Sunlight shining through Persian rose-leaf shored upon white silk makes a little patch of color that is perhaps more like it than any other shade of red, but not many Europeans have ever seen that, and it is a good deal easier to go and look at a pigeon's blood ruby in a jeweler's window.

"What a beautiful color!" exclaimed Lady Maud innocently, after a moment. "I didn't know they imitated rubies so well, though, of course, I know nothing about it. If it were not an impossibility, I should take it for a real one."

"So should I," assented Mr. Van Torp quietly. "I'll make a pretty hatpin anyway. Shall I have it mounted for you?"

"Thanks, awfully, but I think I should like to keep it as it is for a little while. It's such a lovely color, just as it is. Thank you so much! Do tell me where you got it."

"Oh, well, there was a sort of a traveler came to New York the other day selling them what they call privately. I guess he must be a Russian or something, for he has a kind of an off-look of your husband, only he wears a beard and an eyeglass. It must be about the eyes. Maybe the forehead, too. He'll most likely turn up in London one of these days to sell this invention, or whatever it is."

Lady Maud said nothing to this, but she took the stone from his hand, looked at it some time with evident admiration, and then set it down on its bit of paper, upon a little table by the end of the sofa.

"If I were you, I wouldn't leave it around much," observed Mr. Van Torp carelessly. "Somebody might take a fancy to it. The color's attractive, you see, and it looks like real."

"Oh, I'll be very careful of it, never fear! I can't tell you how much I like it!" She twisted it up tightly in its bit of paper, rose to her feet, and put it away in her writing table.

"It'll be a sort of souvenir of the old Nickel Trust," said her friend, watching her with satisfaction.

"Have you really sold out all your interest in it?" she asked, sitting down again; and now that she returned to the question her tone showed that she had not yet recovered from her astonishment.

"That's what I've done. I always told you I would, when I was ready. Why do you look so surprised? Would you rather I hadn't?"

Lady Maud shook her head and her voice rippled deliciously as she answered:

"I can hardly imagine you without the Nickel Trust that's all! What in the world shall you do with yourself?"

"Oh, various kinds of things. I think I'll get married, for one. Then



"What a Beautiful Color!"

I'll take a rest and sort of look around. Maybe something will turn up. I've concluded to win the Derby next year—that's something anyway."

"Rather! Have you thought of anything else?"

She laughed a little, but was grave the next moment, for she knew him much too well to believe that he had taken such a step out of caprice, or a mere fancy for change. He noticed the grave look and was silent for a few moments.

"The Derby's a side show," he said at last. "I've come over to get married, and I want you to help me. Will you?"

"Can I?" asked Lady Maud, evasively.

"Yes, you can, and I believe there'll be trouble unless you do."

"Who is she? Do I know her?" She was trying to put off the evil moment.

"Oh, yes, you know her quite well. It's Mme. Cordova."

"But she's engaged to Mons. Logotheti—"

"I don't care. I mean to marry her if she marries any one. He shan't have her anyway."

"But I cannot deliberately help you to break off her engagement! It's impossible!"

"See here," answered Mr. Van Torp. "You know that Greek, and you know me. Which of us will make the best husband for an English girl? That's what Mme. Cordova is, after all. I put it to you. If you were forced to choose one of us yourself, which would you take? That's the way to look at it."

"But Miss Donne is not 'forced' to take one of you—"

"She's going to be. It's the same. Besides, I said 'if.' Won't you answer me?"

"She's in love with Mons. Logotheti," said Lady Maud, rather desperately.

"Is she, now? I wonder. I don't much think so myself. He's clever and he's obstinate, and he's just made her think she's in love, that's all. Anyhow, that's not an answer to my question. Other things being alike, if she had to choose, which of us would be the best husband for her?—the better,

I mean. You taught me to say 'better,' didn't you?"

Lady Maud tried to smile.

"Of two, yes," she answered. "You are forcing my hand, my dear friend," she went on very gravely. "You know very well that I trust you with all my heart. If it were possible to imagine a case in which the safety of the world could depend on my choosing one of you for my husband, you know very well that I should take you, though I never was the least little bit in love with you, any more than you ever were with me."

"Well, but if you would, she ought," argued Mr. Van Torp. "It's for her own good, and as you're a friend of hers, you ought to help her to do what's good for her. That's only fair. If she doesn't marry me, she's certain to marry that Greek, so it's a forced choice, it appears to me."

"But I can't—"

"She's a nice girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, very."

"And you like her, don't you?"

"Very much. Her father was my father's best friend."

"I don't believe in atavism," observed the millionaire thoughtfully.

"You could do quite a great deal of good with that, couldn't you?"

"Don't! Please don't!"

She pressed her hands to her ears and rose at the same instant. Perhaps it was she, after all, and not her friend who had been brought suddenly to a great cross-road in life. She stood still one moment by the sofa without looking down at her companion; then she left the room abruptly, and shut the door behind her.

Van Torp got up from his seat slowly when she was gone, and went to the window, softly blowing a queer tune between his closed teeth and his open lips, without quite whistling.

"I didn't mean to be rude," answered the millionaire, almost humbly. "You see I don't always know. I learnt things differently from what you did. I suppose you'd think it an insult if I said I'd give a large sum of money to your charity the day I married Mme. Cordova, if you'd help me through."

"Please stop," Lady Maud's face darkened visibly. "That's not like you."

"I'll give a million pounds sterling," said Mr. Van Torp slowly.

Lady Maud leaned back in her corner of the sofa, clasping her hands rather tightly together in her lap. Her white throat flushed as when the light of dawn kisses Parian marble, and the fresh tint in her cheeks deepened softly; her lips were tightly shut, her eyelids quivered a little, and she looked straight before her across the room.

"You can do a pretty good deal with a million pounds," said Mr. Van Torp, after the silence had lasted nearly half a minute.

"Don't!" cried Lady Maud, in an odd voice.

"Forty thousand pounds a year," observed the millionaire thoughtfully. "You could do quite a great deal of good with that, couldn't you?"

She pressed her hands to her ears and rose at the same instant. Perhaps it was she, after all, and not her friend who had been brought suddenly to a great cross-road in life. She stood still one moment by the sofa without looking down at her companion; then she left the room abruptly, and shut the door behind her.

Van Torp got up from his seat slowly when she was gone, and went to the window, softly blowing a queer tune between his closed teeth and his open lips, without quite whistling.



the vast extent of his wealth, and in an age of colossal fortunes she had often heard his spoken of with the half-dozen greatest. "You can do quite a great deal of good with forty thousand pounds a year."

Van Torp's rough-hewn speech rang through her head, and somehow its reckless grammar gave it strength and made it stick in her memory, word for word. In the drawer of the writing table before which she was sitting there was a little file of letters that meant more to her than anything else in the world, except one dear memory. They were all from rescued women, they all told much the same little story, and it was good to read. She had made many failures, and some terrible ones, which she could never forget; but there were real successes, too, there were over a dozen of them now, and she had only been at work for three years. If she had more money, she could do more; if she had much she could do much; and she knew of one or two women who could help her. What might she not accomplish in a lifetime with the vast sum her friend offered her!—the price of hindering a marriage that was almost sure to turn out badly, perhaps as badly as her own!—the money value of a compromise with her conscience on a point of honor which many women would have thought very vague indeed, if not absurd in such a case. She knew what temptation meant, now, and she was to know even better before long. The prima donna had said that she was going to marry Lo-

gotheti chiefly because he insisted on it.

The duel for Margaret's hand had begun; Van Torp had aimed a blow that might well give him the advantage if it went home; and Logotheti himself was quite unaware of the skillful attack that threatened his happiness.

CHAPTER III.

A few days after she had talked with Lady Maud, and before Mr. Van Torp's arrival, Margaret had gone abroad, without waiting for the promised advice in the matter of the wedding gown. With admirable regard for the proprieties she had quite declined to let Logotheti cross the channel with her, but had promised to see him at Versailles, where she was going to stop a few days with her mother's old American friend, the excellent Mrs. Rushmore, with whom she meant to go to Bayreuth to hear "Parsifal" for the first time.

Mrs. Rushmore had disapproved profoundly of Margaret's career, from the first. After Mrs. Donne's death, she had taken the forlorn girl under her protection, and had encouraged her to go on with what she vaguely called her "music lessons." The good lady was one of those dear, old-fashioned, kind, delicate-minded and golden-hearted American women we may never see again, now that "progress" has got civilization by the throat and

is squeezing the life out of it. She called Margaret her "chickabiddy" and spread a motherly wing over her, without the least idea that she was rearing a valuable lyric nightingale that would not long be content to trill and quaver unheard.

Immense and deserved success had half reconciled the old lady to what had happened, and after all Margaret had not married an Italian tenor, a Russian prince, or a Parisian composer, the three shapes of man which seemed the most dreadfully immoral to Mrs. Rushmore. She would find it easier to put up with Logotheti than with one of those, though it was bad enough to think of her old friend's daughter marrying a Greek instead of a nice, clean Angle-Saxon, like the learned Mr. Donne, the girl's father, or the good Mr. Rushmore, her lamented husband, who had been an upright pillar of the church in New York, and the president of a trust company that could be trusted.

After all, though she thought all Greeks must be what she called "designing," the name of Konstantin Logotheti was associated with everything that was most honorable in the financial world, and this impressed Mrs. Rushmore very much.

Logotheti was undoubtedly considered honest, and Mrs. Rushmore made quite sure of it, as well as of the fact that he had an immense fortune.

At Versailles, with its memories of her earlier youth, the prima donna wished to be Margaret Donne again, and to forget for the time that she was the Cordova, whose name was always first on the opera posters in New York, London and Vienna.

She traveled incognito. That is to say, she had sent her first maid and theatrical dresser Alphonsine to see her relations in Nancy for a month, and only brought the other with her; she had, moreover, caused the state-room on the channel boat to be taken in the name of Miss Donne, and she brought no more luggage to Versailles than could be piled on an ordinary cart, whereas when she had last come from New York her servants had seen 87 pieces put on board the steamer, and a hat-box had been missing after all.

Mrs. Rushmore came out to meet her on the steps in the hot sunshine, portly and kind as ever, and she applied an embrace which was affectionate, yet imposing.

"My dearest child!" she cried. "I was sure I had not quite lost you yet!"

"I hope you will never think you have," Margaret answered, almost quite in her girlish voice of old.

She was very glad to come back. As soon as they were alone in the cool drawing room, Mrs. Rushmore asked her about her engagement in a tone of profound concern, as though it were a grave bodily ailment which might turn out to be fatal.

"Don't take it so seriously," Margaret answered with a little laugh; "I'm not married yet!"

The elderly face brightened.

"Do you mean to say that—that there is any hope?" she asked eagerly.

Margaret laughed now, but in a gentle and affectionate sort of way.

"Perhaps, just a little! But don't ask me, please. I've come home to forget everything for a few weeks."

"Thank heaven!" ejaculated Mrs. Rushmore in a tone of deep relief. "Then if—if he should call this afternoon, or even to-morrow—may I tell them to say that you are out?"

She was losing no time; and Margaret laughed again, though she put her head a little on one side with an expression of doubt.

"I can't refuse to see him," she said, "though really I would much rather be alone with you for a day or two."

"My darling child!" cried Mrs. Rushmore, applying another embrace, "you shall! Leave it to me!"

Mrs. Rushmore's delight was touching, for she could almost feel that Margaret had come to see her quite for her own sake, whereas she had pictured the "child," as she still called the great artist, spending most of her time in carrying on inaudible conversations with Logotheti under the trees in the lawn, or in the most remote corners of the drawing room; for that had been the accepted method of courtship in Mrs. Rushmore's young days, and she was quite ignorant of the changes that had taken place since then.

Half an hour later, Margaret was in her old room upstairs writing a letter, and Mrs. Rushmore had given strict orders that until further notice Miss Donne was "not at home" for any one at all, no matter who might call.

When the letter already covered ten pages, Margaret laid down her pen and without the least pause or hesitation tore the sheets to tiny bits, linking her fingers in the process because the last one was not yet dry.

"What a wicked woman I am!" she exclaimed aloud, to the very great surprise of Potts, her English maid, who was still unpacking in the next room, the door being open.

"Beg pardon, ma'am?" the woman asked, putting in her head.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Went to the Window, Softly Blowing a Queer Tune.

"Well—" he said aloud, in a tone of doubt, after a minute or two.

But he said no more, for he was much too reticent and sensible a person to talk to himself audibly even when he was alone, and much too cautious to be sure that a servant might not be within hearing, though the door was shut. He stood before the window nearly a quarter of an hour, thinking that Lady Maud might come back, but as no sound of any step broke the silence he understood that he was not to see her again that day, and he quietly let himself out of the house and went off, not altogether discontented with the extraordinary impression he had made.

Lady Maud sat alone upstairs, so absorbed in her thoughts that she did not hear the click of the lock as he opened and shut the front door.

She was much more amazed at herself than surprised by the offer he had made. Temptation, in any reasonable sense of the word, had passed by her in life, and she had never before understood what it could mean to her.

She was eight-and-twenty years of age and a widow, and now it came to her suddenly in a shape of tremendous strength, through her trusted friend, who had helped her for years to help others. It was real temptation.

The man who offered her a million pounds to save miserable wretches from a life of unspeakable horror, could offer twice as much, four, five, or ten millions perhaps. No one knew

Logotheti chiefly because he insisted on it.

The duel for Margaret's hand had begun; Van Torp had aimed a blow that might well give him the advantage if it went home; and Logotheti himself was quite unaware of the skillful attack that threatened his happiness.

CHAPTER III.

A few days after she had talked with Lady Maud, and before Mr. Van Torp's arrival, Margaret had gone abroad, without waiting for the promised advice in the matter of the wedding gown. With admirable regard for the proprieties she had quite declined to let Logotheti cross the channel with her, but had promised to see him at Versailles, where she was going to stop a few days with her mother's old American friend, the excellent Mrs. Rushmore, with whom she meant to go to Bayreuth to hear "Parsifal" for the first time.

Mrs. Rushmore had disapproved profoundly of Margaret's career, from the first. After Mrs. Donne's death, she had taken the forlorn girl under her protection, and had encouraged her to go on with what she vaguely called her "music lessons." The good lady was one of those dear, old-fashioned, kind, delicate-minded and golden-hearted American women we may never see again, now that "progress" has got civilization by the throat and

is squeezing the life out of it. She called Margaret her "chickabiddy" and spread a motherly wing over her, without the least idea that she was rearing a valuable lyric nightingale that would not long be content to trill and quaver unheard.

Immense and deserved success had half reconciled the old lady to what had happened, and after all Margaret had not married an Italian tenor, a Russian prince, or a Parisian composer, the three shapes of man which seemed the most dreadfully immoral to Mrs. Rushmore. She would find it easier to put up with Logotheti than with one of those, though it was bad enough to think of her old friend's daughter marrying a Greek instead of a nice, clean Angle-Saxon, like the learned Mr. Donne, the girl's father, or the good Mr. Rushmore, her lamented husband, who had been an upright pillar of the church in New York, and the president of a trust company that could be trusted.

After all, though she thought all Greeks must be what she called "designing," the name of Konstantin Logotheti was associated with everything that was most honorable in the financial world, and this impressed Mrs. Rushmore very much.

Logotheti was undoubtedly considered honest, and Mrs. Rushmore made quite sure of it, as well as of the fact that he had an immense fortune.

At Versailles, with its memories of her earlier youth, the prima donna wished to be Margaret Donne again, and to forget for the time that she was the Cordova, whose name was always first on the opera posters in New York, London and Vienna.

ROUND ABOUT —THE STATE—

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS
GATHERED FROM ALL
PARTS OF KENTUCKY.

BODY FOUND IN CELLAR.

Millionaire Uncle of Alma Kellner
Identifies Growsome Find.

Louisville, Ky.—A body which was identified by her millionaire uncle, Frank Fehr, as the eight-year-old daughter of Fred L. Kellner, and who disappeared from her home last December, was found in a sub-basement of St. John's Catholic school at Clay and Walnut streets. The condition of the corpse indicated that it had been in its damp hiding place for several months. The discovery was made by a plumber at work in the cellar.

The decaying torso, for a limb is missing, was wrapped in a piece of carpet. The missing limb was found in another part of the cellar, the foot bearing the shoe.

The scene of the growsome find is only five blocks from the Kellner home.

Alma Kellner disappeared December 8 and from that time until the body was found not a word was heard concerning her. She left her home on the morning in question, to attend a service at St. John's church, and the last seen of her was when she waved goodbye to her mother in front of her residence. The search for the missing girl extended all over the United States.

The wife of a former janitor of the school was arrested and charged with being accessory to murder. Her husband is being sought to tell what he knows of the child's death.

While men were at work on the premises where Alma Kellner was murdered, pathetic scenes were enacted at the undertaking establishment of L. D. Bax, where the skeleton of the little girl was taken. The skeleton was placed in a small, white casket, with a silver plate on top bearing the inscription: "Our Darling."

The funeral was conducted from the undertaking establishment and was attended by Frank Fehr, cousin of the murdered child.

TO SEND AID.

General Education Board Will Help
Kentucky.

Danville, Ky.—President F. W. Hitt, of Central university, returned from a meeting of the general education board of New York, bringing the information that the board, which is backed by a fund of \$53,000,000, given by John D. Rockefeller, who has taken a keen interest in education in Kentucky, will soon send agents to this state to co-operate with the superintendent of public instruction to aid in establishing county high schools, and to improve the elementary public schools of the state.

"I was in New York," said Mr. Hitt, "to see the general education board, and they agreed to do what several of us have been in correspondence with them about for a year or so. That is, they will send a man into Kentucky, whose salary and expenses will all be paid by them, to help in the work of establishing the county high schools required by the new law, and they will send another man on the same terms to help in the improvement of the elementary schools. This will be of the greatest service to our state. The general education board has done similar work in other states and it has proved most valuable."

SALVAGE AUTO WRECKED.

Louisville, Ky.—Capt. Barney Duffy and others of the salvage corps had a narrow escape from death when the big automobile in which they were responding to an alarm of fire, crashed into a street car at Third avenue and Broadway. The automobile was reduced to ashes and several persons were severely bruised. Capt. Duffy escaped with a severe shaking up.

GORED TO DEATH.

Paducah, Ky.—Entering a stable to pet a fine blooded bull, that he formerly attended on the farm of Capt. Saunders Fowler, secretary of the Paducah Commercial club, Harry Clark was attacked by the animal and gored to death.

Clark formerly attended the stock on the farm and became attached to the bull. He recently quit and returned to his trade. When he started to enter the stable he was warned by a negro employe to remain out, but he laughed, remarking, "Why, that bull is my friend." The deceased was 25 years old and leaves a wife.

Middlesboro.—The contract for the new Elks' home was let to S. M. Beaumont & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn. The approximate cost of the home, completed, will be \$40,000. It will be a modern four-story brick, complete in equipment.

Georgetown.—Probably the highest price ever paid for an acre of land in Scott county, if not in the state, was given by Robert Alexander Wilson, when he purchased a portion of the farm owned by Otis Ashurst. The price paid was \$1,200 per acre.

BENCH LOSES A GUIDING HAND

EDUCATIONAL FIELDS WILL GAIN
BY THE DECISION OF JUDGE
BARKER.

UNIVERSITY'S NEW PRESIDENT

To Enter Upon the Duties of the Position with Expiration of Term in Court of Appeals.

Lexington, Ky.—Judge Henry S. Barker, of Louisville, whose term of eight years as a justice of the Kentucky court of appeals will expire Jan. 1, 1911, at a meeting of the trustees of the University of Kentucky, formally accepted the presidency of that institution, to which office he was elected shortly after the acceptance of the resignation of the venerable President James K. Patterson, several months ago.

"I shall enter upon the duties of the position with the expiration of my term in the court of appeals Jan. 1, next," said Judge Barker.

"I have withheld the announcement of my acceptance merely because it suited the trustees best in the matter of arranging certain details of the affairs of the institution. Until Jan. 1, I presume, Prof. James G. White will continue as acting president."

"Mrs. Barker and I will come to Lexington at the beginning of the new year to take up our residence permanently, and I shall then settle down to the business of making this institution what all true Kentuckians hope and expect it to be—one of the grandest and most highly-rated state universities in all of the Union."

June 1 was class day at the university, the alumni met and the alumni banquet was held. Thursday the commencement exercises were held in a mammoth tent which was erected upon the campus.

Judge Barker came to Louisville as a young lawyer. For nine years, under Mayor Jacob and Mayor Tyler, he served the city as city attorney. Judge Barker went on the bench in the criminal division of the Jefferson circuit court, preceding Judge Joseph Pricer, and stepping from this post of honor to the appellate court bench.

Judge Barker is 59 years of age. He is a graduate of the university he returns to be president of. Judge Barker married Miss Katherine M. Meriwether, daughter of Capt. Edward Meriwether, a veteran of the confederacy. They have no children. His father was a Tennesseean by birth and a graduate of Harvard law school.

WALKS IN FRONT OF CAR.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. John T. Richter, a prominent physician of West Louisville, was run down and killed by a street car. The motorman claims that the physician was reading a paper on alighting from a west-bound car and stepped onto the other track in front of a rapidly approaching east-bound car. The physician was 27 years old and is survived by a wife and two children.

SHOCK BRINGS DEATH.

Glasgow, Ky.—Mrs. Malissa Carden, wife of Dr. C. E. Carden, of Oil City, died suddenly while visiting her nephew, L. W. Preston, cashier of the Citizens' National bank. The shock of receiving a telegram that her son, Lucian Carden, at Birmingham, Ala., had been seriously hurt in an accident, caused her death.

MET AT HOPKINSVILLE.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Kentucky state convention of the Association of Stationary Engineers was held in Hopkinsville June 3 and 4. Between 75 and 100 delegates from all parts of the state were present.

BRIEF KENTUCKY TELEGRAMS.

Ashland.—While fishing from a raft William Jackson, aged 26, and Miss Simpson, 15 years old, were drowned in the Ohio. The Simpson girl fell into the river and Jackson was drowned while attempting her rescue.

Louisville.—In accordance with instructions from the secretary of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, a local baseball writer placed a wreath of flowers upon the grave of the late Harry C. Pulliam, at Cave Hill cemetery.

Stanford.—Cracksmen blew open the safe in the Stanford postoffice and secured about \$100 and from \$350 to \$500 worth of stamps. Entrance to the building was effected by breaking the glass in the windows above the outside lock boxes.

Campton.—The dwelling house of B. D. Rose, a prominent citizen of this city, and vice president of the Farmers' and Traders' bank, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$3,000.

Paris.—Robert Morris, alias Robert Benedict, wanted in Chicago for the alleged robbery of a drug store for a large amount, was arrested here by Chief of Police Elgin.

At a convention of the United Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, it was decided to memorialize congress to pass immediate legislation preventing transportation of fight pictures from state to state.

WOMAN SAFE LOCK EXPERT

Miss Stella Darling Only One of Her Sex in World in the Business.

Portland, Ore.—The unique distinction of being the only woman safe-lock expert in the world and the most expert at that business of any man or woman living, is that claimed by Miss Stella Darling, a young Portland woman. Solving combinations is a second nature with Miss Darling, and so capable is she that a well-known manufacturer's agent here pays her a handsome salary.

Whenever the locks on the various vaults and safes of the banks, express companies and business houses



Miss Stella Darling.

In the city refuse to respond to the usual number of twists and turns of the combination the owners, instead of tearing their hair and saying naughty things step to the telephone and call for Miss Darling. She takes a few tools and goes to the street and number given.

With an inborn knowledge of the mechanism and its whims, Miss Darling examines it critically and listens to an explanation of the difficulty. With a smile that is contagious she puts her alligator handbag on a nearby desk, removes her gloves and approaches the box of steel. After a few deft turns of the combination—and she knows most of them; it is more than likely that she set this one—the bolt may refuse to move. She smiles at her failure and as if by some mutual understanding between safe and woman, it opens at her second attempt.

To show the high esteem in which she is held by the manufacturers through the United States it is only necessary to state that she is the recipient of a number of costly and beautiful jewels which have been given to her from time to time. It is only her love for Portland that has prevented her from accepting lucrative offers in distant cities.

M'CALLA WAS NAVY HERO

Admiral Who Died Recently Distinguished Himself in Spanish War and at Peking.

Washington.—The most brilliant achievements of Rear Admiral B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., who died in Santa Barbara, Cal., recently, were in connection with the war with Spain and the Peking relief column, for which he received signal recognition in the shape of a congressional medal for distinguished service in battle and also international acknowledgment of



Rear Admiral McCalla.

his labor through the bestowal upon him of the order of the Red Eagle by the German emperor and the Chinese war medal by the king of England.

McCalla, then commander of the cruiser Marblehead, was in the first fighting line in the Spanish-American war. He landed the marines at Guantanamo, the first of the American troops to set foot on Cuban soil, in the face of a fierce fire from the Spanish troops, and maintained them there for many days until regular troops could be brought to their support. At Cienfuegos he went in boldly under the Spanish batteries and cut the cables that connected Cuba with Spain, thus accomplishing one of the most important functions in warfare.

But perhaps his most brilliant achievement was in connection with the Boxer uprising in China in 1900, when the legationers were besieged in Peking.

Rear Admiral McCalla was born at Camden, N. J., in 1844, entering the navy in 1861. His services during the almost 39 years of active duty in all parts of the world were noted with conspicuous acts.

The Parable of the Sower

Sunday School Lesson for June 19, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 13:1-9, 18-23.

Memory verse, 23.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Wherefore putting away all filthiness and overflowing of wickedness, receive with weakness the implanted word which is able to save your souls."—Jas. 1:21 (R. V.).

TIME.—The autumn of A. D. 28, six months before the last lesson.
PLACE.—Beside the Sea of Galilee, probably near Capernaum.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.—When a Boat Became a Pulpit.—Vs. 1-3a. When was this parable spoken? "The same day,"—a day of which we have a conspicuously full record, when Jesus healed the blind and dumb demoniac. (Matt. 12: 22-45), and had a discussion with some scribes from Jerusalem. When his mother and brothers sought him (Matt. 12: 46-50), he proclaimed his disciples as his kindred. Then, leaving the house, he went on to the seashore, and there spoke a series of seven parables.

Who made up Christ's audience? "Great multitudes," "out of every city," as Luke says. Christ had been teaching and healing in all their cities (Luke 8: 1), and hundreds must have followed the great rabbi and miracle-worker, to see more wonders or to gain new blessings for themselves or their dear ones.

What was Christ's pulpit? The crowd was so great that, in order to gain a vantage ground whence he could be seen and heard, our Lord entered a boat.

What was Christ's sermon? "He spake many things unto them in parables." These seven parables (Mark adds an eighth) "are a great whole, setting forth the mystery of the kingdom" in its methods of establishment, its corruption, its outward and inward growth, the conditions of entrance into it, and its final purification.—Alexander MacLaren. The first parable is fittingly an illustration of how the kingdom gets a foothold—or fails to—in human hearts and lives, through good and bad listening. It is less "the parable of the sower" than "the parable of the ground" that is offered to the sower.

Four Kinds of Ground.—Vs. 3b-9. What scene had Christ in mind as the basis of the parable? "A sower went forth to sow."

What is the first kind of ground on which the seed fell? "The way side," for grainfields in Palestine are seldom fenced, and both pedestrians and beasts of burden use freely the narrow paths intersecting them. The ground, of course, is beaten hard, and the seed that falls there remains conspicuously on the surface.

What is the second kind of ground? "Stony places, where they had not much earth."

What is the third kind of ground? "Some fell among thorns."

How did the seed fare in that soil? "The thorns sprung up, and choked them."

What is the fourth kind of ground? "Good ground," rich, responsive and permanently productive. Of course, most of the seed fell upon such soil.

How did the seed fare in this ground? "It brought forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold."

Four Kinds of Hearers.—Vs. 18-23. Why did the disciples seek an explanation of the parable? It seems simple and clear to us only because we are so familiar with the interpretation. Really, it was susceptible of many meanings.

Who is the sower? Again, as in the next parable, the Son of man; but he is the head farmer, and all Christians are to be farmers under him.

What is the seed? "The word of the kingdom," whatever utterance or act has to do with the coming of the kingdom of heaven on earth.

What is the soil? It is the heart of man, which responds to the truth in many ways.

Who are wayside hearers? Those that do not understand "the word of the kingdom."

What befalls the truth in such hearts? "Then cometh the wicked one," Satan, the reality of whose existence and baneful activity our Lord so often avouches, and catcheth away that which was sown.

Who are the stony ground hearers? They make an advance over the first class, for they receive the word, and even with joy; but they obey it only to a certain extent and for a short time. When obedience to it gets them into trouble.

Who are the thorny ground hearers? Those in whose hearts the word of truth is choked by the care of this world, the deceitfulness of riches, and, as Mark adds, "the lust of other things."

Who are the good ground hearers? Those that hear the word and take it in, receive it in an honest and good heart, hold it fast, and bring forth fruit with patience (Luke 8: 15, r. v.).

How can any heart become good ground? By yielding itself to the influence of God's Holy Spirit.

No good seed equals the Bible in efficacy. The word of God is the most popular book in the world. Every year the American Bible society issues nearly two million copies or portions, and the British and Foreign Bible society more than five million. More than 400 languages. Think of the hundreds of thousands of preachers, the 20,000 missionaries, the 300,000 Sunday schools with 2,500,000 teachers, the 70,000 Christian Endeavor societies and many thousands of societies constantly engaged in sowing the good seed!

1885 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	5.60
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

RedCrossShoe
bends with your foot



Does this look like a comfort shoe?

Yet hundreds of women say:
"I never knew such comfort"
Oxfords \$3.50, \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$5.



COYLE'S

You pay less---or get more

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local		
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local		
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.
Express Trains.		
Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.		
South Bound		
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.	
BEREA	11:44 a. m.	
North Bound.		
BEREA	4:56 p. m.	
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.	

Plants For Sale

Tomato, Cabbage, and Sweet Potato Plants for sale, at the College Garden, or phone J. R. MULLETT.

Eldean Patent flour at Tatum's for 70 cents a bag.

Miss Neva Leimann of Cincinnati who was a student here last year is visiting here this week at the home of Miss Grace Cornelius.

Miss Bettie Lewis who has been teaching during the past year at Saluda Seminary, Saluda, N. C. returned home Sunday.

Dr. Bert Cornelius who has a splendid practice in Leslie County, Kentucky is at home for a visit.

Miss Sarah Stewart of Kirksville is in town for commencement.

Miss Etta Gay is being visited this week by her friends, Misses Fleming and Renich of Pennsylvania.

Forest Hill who works for the telephone company at Pineville, Ky., visited his father here from Saturday until Monday.

Miss Hazel Emerson arrived last week for a visit with Mrs. Bert Codrington and other friends.

H. M. Washburn is in town for commencement week.

Some one has stolen a big stone basin from between two graves on my lot in the Berea cemetery. I wish they would kindly bring or send it back.

Mrs. Sallie Cornelius.

Mr. B. H. Gabbard went to Frankfort Thursday to attend the dedication of the new state capitol.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gabbard's little son Louis has been very ill for the past week.

Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantungs—and don't forget the chinaware at

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN AND

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

Bath Rooms in Connection

Down Stairs—Boone Tavern

S. R. SEALE, Prop.

I have 20 sets of tombstones, that I wish to sell by Decoration day. This will be my last work as I shall enter a Bible School at Lexington. S. McGuire.

Mrs. Rhodeheaver and children of Akron, Colo., visited Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor from Friday to Monday.

Mr. H. Johns of Lockwood, O., is visiting his sister, Miss Mary Johns.

The Tee-Dee-Tee held a banquet at the Boone Tavern Monday night.

The honorary members of Pi Epsilon Pi entertained the society at Boone Tavern Friday night.

All students who will be here this summer, and who would like to organize for mutual good times are asked to meet in front of Ladies Hall Friday night immediately after supper.

Equal to a vacation abroad—to close your kitchen for a week or two and take your meals at Boone Tavern.

Joe Bender of Lexington came last week to be here until after commencement.

The Rev. H. M. Penniman is in town for several days.

Mr. Walter Hill who has been living in Tulsa, Oklahoma for a few years spent last week with home folks here, and returned to his home Monday.

The college graduates of this year were delightfully entertained at breakfast last Saturday morning at the home of Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fulkerson of Joliet, Ill., came Saturday for a visit with Mrs. Fulkerson's parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes.

Miss Speer has been enjoying a visit from her mother for the last few days.

Miss Minnie Jones' mother of Dayton, O., is here this week to witness her graduation from the College Department.

Treat wife occasionally to a nice Boone Tavern dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Burgess of Paint Lick were in town for a short while at the first of the week.

Mrs. Crafts, a very dear friend of Lillian Ambrose is spending this week in Berea.

The senior girls led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night. The meeting was a very impressive as well as a very sad one. All the girls of the senior class are members of the Association and many of them have been active in the work for several years.

Miss Blangie Wilkins of Hillsboro, Ohio, is visiting her friend Miss Harriet Eyer, thru Commencement.

Miss Maud Isaacs of Ohio is visiting her sister Esther Isaacs.

SWEET AS ROSES Newly Washed in Dew

OUR Perfumery department contains dainties worthy a queen's use, and such were they bought for. For what women have more right to be called queens than our American wives, mothers, sweethearts and daughters? For such we have selected this exquisite collection of fragrances. That our pains are worthy their reward is shown by the many pleased ladies who grace our perfume department daily. Some of the most particular people in town come here for these nice things that make up our toilet goods department.

We would value highly your opinion of them. If you have not patronized our perfumery counters we invite you to do so soon. There are many dainties there that will please you.

Porter Drug Company

INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky

Miss Phillips is being visited by her friend Miss Erma Turner of Springfield, O.

Miss Roesche is being visited by her sister Olga.

Mr. H. E. Taylor will lead the Christian Endeavor Society next Sunday night, the subject being "God Knows." If the weather is fair, and it is expected to get "rained out" by night of Commencement Day, the meeting will be held in the open air, in front of Lincoln Hall. Don't miss it, at 6:30 p. m.

Following are the names of a few of the old students and alumni who have returned for Commencement. If any are omitted, it is because they have failed to come around and shake hands with the editor, and he has not had time to find them out.

Edward White, Lotta Osborne, Alfred Meese, Rollie Hoffman, J. R. Rogers, H. M. Washburn, Blevins P. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Racer, the Rev. Harley Racer, Ethel Todd, Chas. Fulkerson and Mrs. Grace Hays Fulkerson, Simon Kelly, Harry Kinnard.

Miss Jones' mother, from Dayton, is here for Commencement.

Miss Heizer, of Cincinnati, a niece of Miss Orr, is here for Commencement.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to sincerely thank the many friends and relatives, who were so kind and helpful during the recent illness and death of my beloved husband who died May 25th, 1910.

Mrs. John Moore.

HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE

To avoid expenses of moving them, I wish to sell the following:—good Franklin stove, small oil heater, gasoline water heater, fine white enamel ice box, first class dresser with large oval mirror, two wash stands, reed rug, and sundry small and useful house furnishings. Call at the house and look them over any time within the next six days. I will also sell my two wheeled tan road cart very reasonably.

Mrs. Stanley Frost.

Strawberries Friday Better order at once.

Three Cans of Elephant Corn for 25c.

All First Class Staple and Fancy Groceries

Phone 108 **WALTER ENGLE** Berea, Ky.

A. Z. REUNION BANQUET

Alpha Zeta men—alumni members and immediate supporters about seventy-five in number met at the Boone Tavern, Tuesday night for the first reunion and the annual love feast. Jollity and merriment ran high until Father Time put an end to the memorable occasion. As they wended their way homeward "in the gloaming" each one voted the First Alumni Reunion of Alpha Zeta an unquestioned success.

Progressive Alpha Zeta men have launched a very commendable plan during the past few months. They conceived the idea of compiling the name, address, and record of every man who had been a member of the society. A neat filing cabinet has been installed containing this information on index cards. This plan enables the members to keep in close touch with each other. Tuesday night's banquet was the outgrowth of this organization.

The spacious dining hall of Boone Tavern was never graced with a more noble gathering than the one which was assembled there about five o'clock Tuesday evening, June 7th. All the good things known to the realm of culinary art, were heaped upon this festive board. Following is the menu:

Fruit Punch	Concomme	Radishes
Olives	Chicken Patties.	
Potato Croquettes	French Peas	Maryland Biscuit
Alpha Zeta Salad	Wafers	
Ice cream	Strawberries	
Cheese	Cake	Nuts.
	Demi-tasse	

The toast-master of the evening was Tracy E. Tuthill, president of the society for the last term. After a song, Prof. F. E. Matheny, Dean of the Academy, in fitting terms welcomed all the old men back to Berea again. Harry Kinnard, Class '07 responded after his old time way. Alfred H. Meese, Class '09, was called upon for the first toast and responded with reminiscences of the good old times and fellows in A. Z. Marshall Vaughn gave a good account of the society and the progress made during the year just closing. John R. Warrington as chairman of the Alumni Association Committee read a few representative letters from old men who were unable to be present. Dr. A. E. Thomson, in a wholesome manner, placed before the society some new ideals to strive for. The good old songs of the society were interspersed in a tasty way which added zest to the program.

Alpha Zeta has set a new standard of fellow-ship, and the loyal followers of the Crimson and Gold have reason to feel proud of that much boasted "A. Z. Spirit."

John M. Moore was buried on May 26.

A draft for his life insurance was drawn May 31.

It was drawn and has been paid by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Dan H. Breck, Agent.

Eldean Patent Flour 70c.
a bag cash, at

W.J. Tatum's

Fresh Groceries

North Cor. Main St.
Berea, - - Kentucky

WINNERS OF PRIZE BIBLES

Cora Ellen Marsh.
Sarah May Cocks.
Gertude Tartar.
Arthur Edmund Benford.
Jennie Jones Elliott.
Jesse Lobin Murrell.
Joseph Meadows.
Walton Gillis Darr.
Stella Abrams.
William Abner.
Minnie Bowling.
Bertie Norwell.
Samuel Kash Long.
Stokes Columbus Braswell.
Carl Anton Wicklund.
Carrie Williams.
Verna Garland.
John Calhoun Skelton.
Elizabeth Whitaker.
Herman Mahaffey.
Leonard M. Isaacs.
William Reese Ward.
Robert Wooten Bennett.
John James Hook.
Leola Ora Bowman.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

All persons who want ice, in the hot weather now at hand, should phone to G. D. Holliday and Co. Ice will be delivered to the refrigerator, in quantities of over 25 pounds, at 60 cents a hundred pounds. For smaller quantities, the amount will be left at the gate. G. D. Holliday, Phone 169.

Halley's searchlight comet pointed one night directly toward Boone Tavern. Mr. Halley knows a good thing.

SOME THINGS LEFT OVER

The Citizen often finds occasion to be sorry that the iron chases in which the type for the paper is held when it is printed, will not stretch. But they just won't. And so some times we have to leave out a good deal of interesting stuff that we would like to print.

This is one of the times. We have a great deal of very interesting and important copy about the College Commencement, and we simply cannot print more than so much in a certain amount of space. We printed a big supplement to take care of the extra stuff, but it wouldn't take it all.

So, this week we have had to leave out several things. Chief of these is Dr. Johnson's sermon. But there is also a good deal of correspondence, and some local news. All will be saved, and printed next week. Also, next week will be the usual assortment of good things, together with a lot of new ones from Mr. Faulkner's pen.

The Finest Store Service in Berea

doesn't count for much if it isn't backed up by

Right Goods

We believe that we have both. We are not afraid of daylight. We can not give the public anything that is too good. We want our customers to have the best of everything. And in spite of all this our prices are never higher than those quoted by other merchants, and oftentimes they are very much lower.

We are at your service. Come and see our goods.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

MRS. EARLY'S

In Bad Fix

"I had a mishap at the age of 41, which left me in bad fix," writes Mrs. Georgia Usher, of Conyers, Ga. "I was unconscious for three days, and after that I would have fainting spells, dizziness, nervousness, sick headache, heart palpitation and many strange feelings. I suffered greatly with ailments due to the change of life and had 3 doctors, but they did no good, so I concluded to try Cardui.

"Since taking Cardui, I am so much better and can do all my housework."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do not allow yourself to get into a bad fix. You might get in so bad you would find it hard to get out. Better take Cardui while there is time, while you are still in moderately good health, just to conserve your strength and keep you in tip top condition. In this way your troubles, whatever they are, will gradually grow smaller instead of larger—you will be on the up-grade instead of the down—and by and bye you will arrive at the north pole of perfect health. Get a bottle at your druggists' today.

BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY

Baccalaureate Sunday of 1910 will long be memorable in Berea because of the greatness of the sermon to the graduating class delivered by Dr. Herbert L. Johnston, of Boston, Mass. We are sorry that because of the rush of Commencement we do not have room to give even a summary of that address this week, but Dr. Johnston has promised to send us his manuscript, and within a short time we will be able to give our readers the entire splendid sermon.

The attendance was as always, large, and the Chapel was nearly filled, when the graduating class, sixty-four in number, marched slowly in to the music of Mendelssohn's Wedding March and later, of the Lohengrin Wedding March, played by Mr. Taylor. Guided by members of the Junior Class the graduates took seats at the front of the building, where they remained throughout the beautiful and impressive ceremonies.

One of the most interesting times of Commencement week was the address of Dr. Richards Sunday night before the students' Christian societies. Seldom has a speaker so well entertained, instructed and held the attention of our college audience. The address was long but his hearers would gladly have listened another hour.

Dr. Richards is an African missionary and so pleasing was his description of the scenery, the resources, and the wonders of Africa; so able his interpretation of the manners and customs of the people, and so broad his appeal for them that the hearts of those who are thinking of missionary activity were turned to Africa as never before. We are glad that we are to have the opportunity of hearing Dr. Richards again.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

There are a good many happy faces on The Campus on a Commencement Day, and it is always a joy to go about thru the crowd and watch the smiles that chase each other back and forth. A year ago, when the editor was making the rounds, it gradually came over him that among all the happy faces the happiest belonged, not to the students entering on their long vacation, not to the teachers who were seeing the successful results of their year's work, not even to the graduates who had completed a long and exacting course of study, but to the parents, to those who today

see their children triumphantly finishing the first epoch of their lives, and hopefully and bravely entering on the second epoch.

In the faces of such parents is to be seen a deep satisfaction such as is not often painted on the human face. Pride in their children showed strongly, love for them and confidence in their future, were there, but above all was a serene consciousness of duty well done and successfully crowned with its due reward.

For these parents know that they have done all that is humanly possible for their children. They have given to them a greater heritage than could be put into a bank. They have secured the future and success of their young ones as far as it is possible for a parent to do that thing. They have made them ready for life. Never will their children be able to blame the parents for any failure. The parents have done their share.

These young people are rich. Their chances of success in life have been increased forty fold—as statistics show—in the last few years. They are not only stronger and better, they are more self confident, more able to care for themselves, more alive to the needs and opportunities of the world. They are among the chosen ones, and from among them will be picked the leaders in the world's affairs in the next few years.

And it is the parents who have done this. They have made it possible for the children to take this place—a place from which the parents themselves were, perhaps barred by lack of opportunity in youth. Is it any wonder that they are happy? You can almost pick them out by their shining faces.

And how about you, Mr. Father and Mrs. Mother? Are you smiling, too? Or are you one whose children have not yet reached this happy stage? Or possibly, are you one of those who for one reason or another are not giving their children the start that others get?

Unfortunately there are a good many people who do not do their best by their children. They do not give the education which is the best equipment for life. If you have been that kind, read reader, look at the smiling faces around you today, and learn from them. It is never too late.

Veteran Testament Retired.

After having been in use since 1750, the Testament used in the Essex sessions court at Shelsford (England) has now been replaced by a new one, the gift of E. North Buxton.

A Great Big Load of Our Flour

finds its way into the best homes every day. It is bought by people who require the best without regard to the price. Yet Cream of Wheat flour costs no more than ordinary brands. And when one considers how much farther it goes than common flours our Cream of Wheat brand is really the cheapest. Include a sack in your next grocery order.

Made by..... **BEREA ROLLER MILLS** Berea, Ky.

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Back of Fish Bldg.

Berea, Ky

FINE LECTURES IN BEREA

As we look back over the year we find many things in our school life not laid down in the catalog at Berea which will stay with us through life as constant sources of pleasure and profit. These are the things picked up in passing along the road, additions to the work of class room and laboratory.

Very important among these extras have been the lectures, musicals and entertainments given in the College chapel.

In January a fine series of lectures by Dr. Johns of Indiana were given, all but one being free, to students, teachers and townspeople. On Feb. 22, Prof. Claxton of the University of Tennessee gave an address to be remembered a life time, and later in the year Dr. Barton of Oak Park, Ill., gave an illustrated lecture on the great German Passion Play. Other notable addresses were given by Dr. Wright of Oberlin, James Speed of Louisville, the Rev. Mr. Scott of Wyoming, Ohio.

In the musical line we have been favored as well. In the early fall came "The Bell Ringers," who made splendid music in wonderful ways, before Christmas the great Harmonia chorus rendered the Messiah, given by a hundred trained singers, in January we had a most pleasing Ladies Quartet from Chicago, while at the close of the year the Harmonia society again gave us a miscellaneous musical program arranged for the evening.

In April one of the greatest magicians of the present day gave an evening of wonders.

More important than these special events are the regular meetings of the Literary and Christian societies. There are four men's literary societies for the young men and two for the young ladies of the institution.

The men's societies have two public debates each year which are the events of great interest to all. Each of the girls' societies gives two open meetings each year in addition to their weekly programs.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. hold meetings each Sunday evening. These are great means of forming close friendships as well as a source of spiritual power.

To these attractions must be added the two great excursion days, Mountain Day, a trip to the near-by mountains by the whole school, and the Annual Excursion, this year to Louisville, in which almost three hundred joined.

In brief the school life outside of the classroom at Berea is rich and varied, though calling for a very little outlay of money and being of a character which not only rests but re-creates in the best sense, body mind and spirit.

Summer weekly rates at Boone Tavern are a pleasant surprise to most folks.

ACADEMY GRADUATES

The Graduating Exercises of the Academy were held Saturday evening. Altho rain threatened there was a splendid audience. The program was an interesting one, but owing to the noise from the storm without, it was sometimes impossible to hear the speakers. The class roll numbers eighteen, and a more promising class of young people it will be hard to find.

Dean Matheny, in words most fitting presented the diplomas and Regent Ellis opened the doors of the College and welcomed the class to the higher courses of the Institution. The program follows:—

Invocation - PROF. ELLIS
Music - ORCHESTRA
Eulogy—Wendell Phillips
S. W. GRATHWEHL
Class History - LORENA HOWARD
Reading—Keeper of the Light
BERTHA KING
Essay—Mary Lyon
MARGARET SHUMAKER
Comrades in Arms - GLEE CLUB
Class Prophecy - GLENN PORTER
Oration—Advantages of Rural Life
HERBERT HENRY
Oration—College Ideals
DWIGHT L. SCHOLES
Essay—Mission of Discontent
DELPHINE DUNKER
Academy Song - ACADEMY
Presentation of Diplomas
DEAN F. E. MATHENY

Boone Tavern coffee is a daily delectable tonic.

No Time to Lose.

Let him who desires to see others happy make haste to give while the gift can be enjoyed; and let him who seeks his own happiness reflect that while he forms his purpose the day rolls on, and the night comes when no man can work.—Johnson.

Heavy Traffic Loss.

Owing to the competition of electric lines and motor buses, the suburban traffic of the Great Eastern railway of London has fallen off at the enormous rate of 25,000,000 passengers per year.

Women's Friendship.

A woman knows that her new gown isn't a perfect fit when another woman tells her it is.

A Romance of Progress

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

ARCHIMEDES—The Absent-Minded Discoverer.

Through the crowded streets of the ancient Sicilian city of Syracuse one day late in the third century, B. C., rushed an elderly man, bald, wild of eye, long of beard. He was yelling at intervals the Greek word "Eureka!" ("I have discovered it!") Not a stitch of clothing covered him. Nor was he aware of his own nude state until arrested by the scandalized authorities.

The man who thus unconventionally burst upon the public gaze was Archimedes, greatest of old-time inventors and mathematicians. The reason for his peculiar action was that a certain amazing discovery he had just worked out had so elated him that he absent-mindedly forgot everything else in the joy of the moment.

And this is how the discovery was made: King Hiero, Greek ruler of Syracuse, had ordered a heavy and beautiful gold crown constructed for himself. He had reason to suspect that the jeweler to whom he had entrusted the task had cheated him by mixing a quantity of alloy with the gold that went into the making of this royal emblem. But Hiero had no means of proving his suspicions. He therefore sent for Archimedes, whom he admired as the wisest man in his realm, and asked him to find out some way whereby he could make certain of the presence and exact amount of alloy in the crown.

Archimedes undertook the problem, though he had no reason for supposing he could solve it. For days the matter was ever on his mind. One morning while thus pondering his bath, as he did so he noticed that the tub, already full to the brim, overflowed when his body entered the water. This was a simple phenomenon. A million people had observed similar action on the part of water, but to none of them had it suggested any especial idea.

To Archimedes, however, the incident meant something. He instantly, while still bathing, set to work on the great "Archimedes Principle," still in use. This principle, briefly, asserts that any object plunged into liquid sustains an upward pressure equal to the weight of the water it displaces. In other words, that the body immersed loses as much weight while under water as the weight of an equal volume of the liquid itself. From this it was but a step for him to figure out an absurdly simple plan for determining the amount of alloy in Hiero's crown. He would drop the crown into a vessel full of water and then, after removing it, drop in an equal weight of gold and watch the difference of the two overflows.

Delighted at this double mental feat, Archimedes leaped from the bath and out into the streets shouting abroad his great discovery. He was heavily fined for his indecorous action and rewarded by Hiero with a laurel crown for his invention.

Nor was this the only scientific discovery Archimedes made in Hiero's behalf. The king had a magnificent galley whose hold became full of water. With the primitive appliances of the time it was well-nigh impossible to bail it. He appealed to Archimedes. The latter planned out a water-tight cylinder, which should run from the bottom of the hold to the upper air. Inside this cylinder he arranged a long, spiral, close-fitting screw, air tight, and twisted by a crank from above. By turning this screw the water was of course drawn up from the hold through the cylinder.

In mathematics Archimedes excelled all men of his century. He worked out the mutual relations between sphere and cylinder and the measurement of a circle and made known the science of leverage. The City's Foes, complex crank-and-pulley are also of his devising. By his various discoveries and inventions he founded the entire art of mechanics in use to-day. To no other man do mechanics, mathematics and physics owe so much.

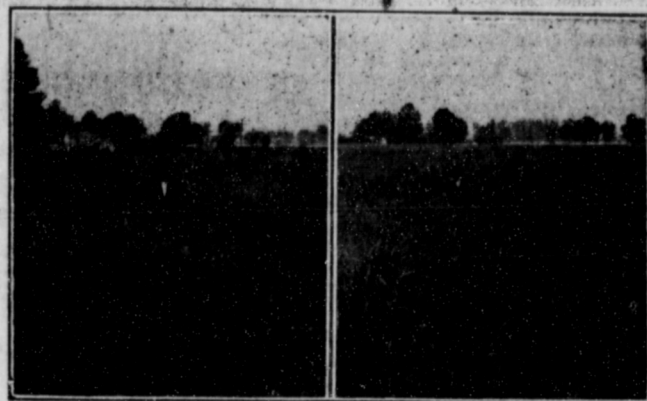
Those were the days of Greek decadence. Marcellus, the Roman general, besieged Syracuse. Archimedes at once turned his talents to account in devising catapults and other war engines that worked havoc on the invaders. He is even said to have arranged a collection of burning glasses in such a way as to set fire once to the attacking Roman fleet.

Marcellus, like all the world, regarded Archimedes with reverential awe. He gave strict orders that, in case the city should be captured, Archimedes and all his property were to be spared. But when, in 212 B. C., the Romans, after a three years' siege, stormed Syracuse, Archimedes fell victim to his own absent-mindedness.

The victorious soldiers, rushing through the city, came upon a man, 75 years old, seated in the middle of the market-place, tracing geometrical figures in the sand with the point of his staff. It was Archimedes. He was so absorbed in puzzling out a problem in mathematics that he did not even know the city was captured. As the soldiers ran up he cried warningly:

"Don't disturb my figures with your great stamping feet!"

The next instant a half dozen spear-points passed through his body. (Copyrighted.)



Picture showing how much better rye grows when treated as Mr. Clark describes in accompanying article.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

Finally, on Friday the bill came to a vote. All the Republicans, Regulars and Insurgents alike voted for the bill, and six Democrats came over and did likewise. The Democrats included Mr. Paynter of Kentucky. According to program, the bill will now be sent to conference, where three members of each House, all Stand-patters, will change the bill till there is an agreement between the two houses. It is understood that the real fight will be in this conference, and that it will depend largely on Taft. The conference has got to report a bill that he will sign, and it is whispered—loudly enough so that the conference can hear it—that Mr. Taft will not make so many concessions as he did about that tariff bill. Once was enough for him, it seems.

But there is just a possibility that the bill will not go to conference, after all. Congress is really anxious to adjourn, and if the bill goes to conference, there will be a fight. Fights take time, so a plan has been hatched up to prevent this. The scheme is to have the House accept the Senate bill. There is a chance that this may be done, as the Insurgents are pretty well satisfied with the Senate measure, and the Stand-patters want to get home. They need it. If this is done, Congress may get thru in three weeks.

The interesting thing in all this mix-up is the confirmation of our long-standing prediction that Pres. Taft would be found on the right side when it came to the final show down. He is now insisting on a first class railroad bill, and he is also heading the fight against the extortion of the roads. He has made some mistakes in picking men to work with, but his heart is in the right place, and from now on he is likely to be doing a lot better. He is getting to be pretty near an Insurgent—and he is nearer than a Stand-patter anyway.

With the Railroad bill out of the way, Congress will take up the Conservation and Postal Saving's Bank measures next. Here again Pres. Taft is getting busy, and trying to make a reluctant Congress do something worth while. He is likely to succeed. He will not get all that Aldrich & Co., promised him, but he will get a good deal more than they expected him to. And he is getting it because of just two things. In the first place, he has given up the peace idea, and is beginning to use the big stick on the C. & A. crowd. In the second place the steady and patriotic fight of the Insurgents has kept the other bunch so scared that they are ready to do almost anything asked of them.

One little incident that is attracting attention this week is the fact that Vice-President Sherman has promised to go out to Wisconsin and fight La Follette. That gentleman is very extreme in many ways, and is often called a demagogue, but taken "by and large," he is much nearer the people than Sherman is, and it certainly is queer to see a man elected on the Republican ticket, for which La Follette worked with all his might—take the stump right against a good Republican who helped elect him. But then, for some people the Stand-pat faction is more important than the Republican party.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

of the institution will probably continue in that office until the newly elected president is inaugurated.

KELLNER INQUEST:—The inquest into the death of Alma Kellner, which was to have been held Monday was put off because of delay in preparing the evidence. Men all over the country have been arrested on suspicion that they were Wendling, but as we go to press the right man has not been caught.

WOMAN KILLED:—Mrs. Alf McIntosh, of Lee County, was killed in bed on Monday, and there seems a mystery in her death. One story is that she killed herself, and the other that she was murdered.

WINCHESTER NEWS OPPOSES LANGLEY:—The Winchester News, which has been Republican will fight the re-election of Congressman Langley, Republican, of the Tenth District. The News charges Langley with being an out and out Cannon man. The district is about equally divided and the News thinks a good Democratic candidate can be elected.

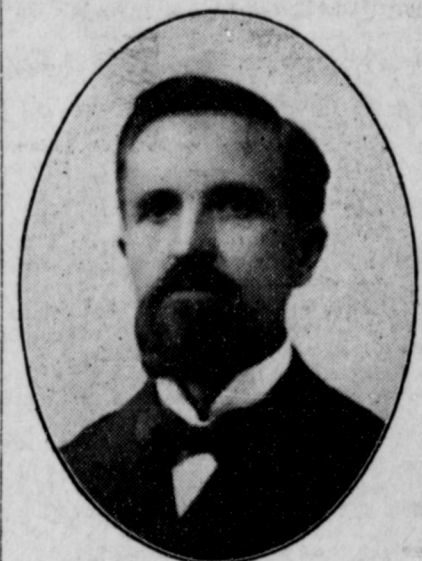
BIG FIRE IN HYDEN:—Fire de-

THORO TILLAGE

The effect of thorough tillage upon the productiveness of the soil is greater than many realize.

Prof. Tate Butler says it has been found nearly twice as many bacteria are found in meadow land as in cultivated fields and nearly five times as many in barn yard manure as in meadow land.

At the Kansas Station it was found that the yield of crops was just in proportion to the number of bacteria



MR. S. L. CLARK, Head of the College Farm.

found in the soil. The intensity of nitrification in the soil depends upon the freedom of the air to penetrate the soil and the action of the sun and rain, hence frequent tillage of the soil is a great aid to this nitrification in the soil.

Prof. Deherain found 70 times more nitrates in a given quantity of soil thoroughly tilled once a week than in an equal quantity of soil left unmoved for several months or soil that runs together and crusted.

S. L. Clark.

stroyed a large part of the town of Hyden last Friday night. The office of the Thousandsticks, the only paper in Leslie county, the postoffice, three stores and some residences were destroyed. The west side of the courthouse was damaged. It was probably started by incendiaries. Lexington bloodhounds are being sent there.

Vacation

By Byron Williams



Who pines for palaces and thrones
Within the light of fortune's glow,
When he can dwell within a cot
Where vagrant northland breezes blow?
Ahi! who would yearn for wealth or fame,
When he can live in peace content
Along some shady, shelving shore
Where he has pitched his modest tent?

The balm of tamarack and spruce,
The tang of pine, is in the air!
What perfume or what frankincense
With such a fragrance can compare?
And at his door on pulsing beds
The water lilies rock and sway—
The fairy sprites of nectared white
That curtsey to the ripples' play!

The day dawns bright! No racking care
Is pounding on your cottage door;
No clanking grind of metal wheel
Intrudes upon your Nature lore—
For here is freedom on the crest
And dingles filled with crimson vine,
Where all the world is nectar brewed
To flush a weary soul with wine!

And so I fill my soul with wine
The wine of morning and of noon,
The wine of sunset and of dew!
Where tamarack and spruce and pine
Are shedding balsam o'er my rhyme,
I'm simply getting soul drunk now
In this my glad vacation time!

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Five premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List. Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for 1 year for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



To judge from the way aviators have been falling from the sky lately there is at least one product of the day which is coming down.

The prospect of a "Chantecler" drama in this country should arouse great hopes among the musical comedy players known as broilers.

The couple who were married on a Western Maryland train going at the rate of 40 miles an hour evidently wished the matrimonial knot tied fast.

A six-year-old girl in Brooklyn has two heads. It must be something of a strain on her lungs when she gets into an animated conversation with herself.

New York city continues to go up in the air. The plan for a new 38-story building means a notable addition to the finest collection of sky-scrapers in the world.

Some claim that young Sidis, who is elucidating the fourth dimension at Harvard, is after all but a reincarnation of Euclid. Young Sidis himself says to this theory: "What bosh!"

There are a great many swollen fortunes in this country, but investigation will show that very few of them can be traced back to the Belgian hare craze that caught so many hopeful ones a dozen years ago.

Lord Kitchener, England's big general, knows what good soldiering is, and having seen West Point he gives high praise to the military academy as one of the best of training schools. And American history shows his judgment is correct.

In London a police magistrate decides that it is proper when a woman insists on wearing a big hat in the theater to put her out. The issue is out of date in New York. The lady takes her hat off, over here, rather than put her neighbor out.

The bacteriological drama to be given by Wisconsin girl students in which bacilli and germs will be personified on the stage goes the Chantecler barnyard drama one better. There will be curiosity to discover which particular microbe will have the leading role.

An English novelist is in this country to study the women. The American woman just now seems to be the most interesting topic of civilized creation. Still, there is no need to be going to outside writers for a full understanding of her. It takes the native American to appreciate her full worth.

Prince Victor Napoleon will, it is announced, renounce his pretension to the throne of France. Prince Victor is about to marry a daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium and she has a lot of money, so that it will not be necessary for him to go on pretending for the sake of having something to do.

"Fret not thy gizzard!" is the motto to that Dr. D. K. Pearson, Chicago's millionaire philanthropist, gives to the world, at the age of ninety. It's a comparatively easy motto to live up to, when you are a retired multi-millionaire, but it's harder when you don't know where the money is coming from to pay the rent.

There is a "butter war" out in Elgin, Ill., the center of a large dairy industry. One faction is trying to hold up prices to a certain rate and another crowd wants the figure one cent a pound lower. Meanwhile the "ultimate consumer" is disregarded. He is expected to pay whatever the other fellows decide upon. That seems to be the way the law of supply and demand works with trusts and combinations running things.

Herr Wilhelm Voigt added to the galaxy of nations when he personated a German army officer and "held up" the Mayor of Koenigsberg, although the imperial authorities, who do not relish that sort of humor, sent him to prison for his indiscretion. And now he finds that the "joke" has a serious side. Uncle Sam's laws forbid the admission of immigrants with a prison record, and Herr Voigt, who wanted to locate here, has been deported as an objectionable alien. The laugh at present seems to be on the man who made merry at the expense of the German army.

CROPS ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

CORN AND OATS ACREAGE IS LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

OUTLOOK IS VERY FAVORABLE

Cold and Wet Weather Had Retarding Influence, But With Ordinarily Favorable Weather Harvest Should Be as Large as Last Year.

Cincinnati, O.—Reports received by the Enquirer from 22 states in the Mississippi valley for the last week of May indicate that these states will this year produce approximately 115,000,000 more bushels of corn than last year, and 35,000,000 more bushels of oats.

These states have planted 4,570,840 more acres in corn, and 1,020,657 more in oats. The average yields per acre for 1909 were 25.5 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of oats.

Corn is later this year than last. Because of the cold weather it was late in being put into the ground and after it had sprouted the continued cold retarded growth and with the considerable rains encouraged cut worms. Consequently replanting has been necessary in many places. But warm days are in sight now and with ordinary favorable weather the crop should produce qually as well per acre as last year.

Oats have had an exceptionally good start, and despite the cold are in better condition than last year practically everywhere. Indeed, most reports are so extremely favorable that there is good reason to expect the oats yield this year to reach 35 bushels per acre in many sections.

MONEY FOR OHIO CITIES

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Contains Provisions for Continuing Work on Public Buildings.

Washington.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, which the house passed, contains provisions for continuing work on public buildings in Ohio as follows:

For continuing building at Ashtabula, \$15,000.

For site and completion of building at Athens, \$30,000, including \$5,000 for acquiring additional land for site.

For rent of temporary quarters for postoffice at Cleveland, \$18,000.

For continuing work on postoffice and courthouse building at Dayton, \$100,000, provided that \$25,000 may be used in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury for construction of temporary addition to the present postoffice, and the remainder for acquiring a new site.

For site and building at Marion, \$20,000.

For site and continuation of work at Newark, \$5,000.

For completion of building at Toledo, \$150,000.

Also provision for continuing work on postoffice and courthouse at Catlettsburg, Ky., \$15,000.

For completion of building at London, Ky., \$30,000.

For continuing enlargement, extension, rental and improvement of building at Charleston, W. Va., \$25,000.

For rental of temporary quarters at Charleston, W. Va., \$10,000.

For site and completion of building at Owensboro, Ky., \$75,000.

Features of Railroad Bill.

Washington.—Intricate as appears, upon first reading the railroad bill which as just passed the senate, it resolves itself, upon examination, to two propositions.

The first of these is that it creates a court of commerce to consider and determine appeals from the decisions of the interstate commerce commission, and the second is that it amends the so-called Hepburn law of four years ago so as to increase the powers of the interstate commerce commission over railroads and the making of railroad rates.

The progressives and Democrats have in a large measure been successful in their efforts to liberalize the measure. Thus, while the regulars have won out on the matter of establishing a court of commerce, the insurgents and Democrats, aided now and then by regulars, have succeeded in incorporating in the bill many features of progressive legislation which were not included in the original measure.

Yardmen Get Increase.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Announcement was made here of an increase of wages of all yardmen in the Pennsylvania railroad service. The increase is effective from June 1, and will range from 3 to 10 per cent.

Ten Firemen Injured.

New York.—Ten firemen were injured in a fire here. The fire was in a bonded warehouse containing large quantities of liquor and other inflammable material. Loss will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

Revolution Proves a Fizzle.

Nanking, China.—Notwithstanding recent threats that a revolutionary movement would be begun on the date for the opening of the exposition, this ceremony was carried out without the slightest disorder.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT STIRS UP THE EGYPTIAN SUBJECT IN LONDON



GOATS ASSIST RAILROAD



ONE OF THE LEADERS



A BUNCH OF KIDS

THE Union Pacific railroad has discovered a new use for billy goats and every day at half a hundred stock feeding stations on the line of the big railroad system, solemn goats with long white beards act the part of Judas, luring unsuspecting sheep to their doom. Little did the grave members of the Interstate Commerce commission think when they made a ruling that live stock en route from the great western ranges to the packing houses along the Missouri river, should not be kept aboard railroad trains for more than 28 consecutive hours, but that, at the expiration of that period, the animals should be taken from the cars and given water and provender that the ruling would be responsible for the creation of a band of goats trained to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of innocent little lambs, matronly ewes and stately rams and bring these down to their death.

But such is the case. And the Union Pacific railroad has a flock of goats, each individual member of which can do better work along the lines for which it is trained than half a dozen men could do in twice the time.

When the 28-hour law went into effect the Union Pacific railroad found it necessary to build big feeding yards at numerous points along its line—in fact, these yards were installed about every 25 miles from end to end of the big system. During the shipping season that railroad brings hundreds of thousands of sheep from the great ranges of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, California and the southwestern states to the packing houses at Omaha. Under the new law it was necessary that these sheep be unloaded, fed and watered, and then reloaded every 28 hours.

Those men who have ever attempted to drive sheep will remember how difficult the task is, especially to get the animals headed in the right direction. "As timid as a sheep" is a proverb, and its truth is proven every day and every hour wherever sheep are handled.

If the sheep are in the stock cars it is a big job to get them out. Efforts of the attendants to get them to leave the cars usually result in the whole bunch crowding up in one end and refusing to go out the door. Sometimes it was even necessary that each individual sheep be actually lifted up and taken from the car.

And sometimes this 28-hour limit expired in the dead of night, when the sheep were all lying asleep on the floor of the car. At such times it was almost impossible to unload except by the "hand" method. At times half an hour was consumed in unloading a single car.

After the sheep were fed and watered came the reloading, and again there was trouble, almost as much as when unloading.

The railroad found it necessary to maintain a large force of men at each feeding station, it being found more economic to do this than to spend hours and hours loading and unloading a train. This cost money, and lots of it, but there seemed no means of avoiding the expense. There stood the United States courts ready to inflict a \$100 fine every time a car of sheep was not fed and watered every 28 hours. Employing the men was cheaper than fines.

His Philosophy.

Hank Stubbs—Ambition ain't hard to wuth while.
Bilge Miller—Why not?
Hank Stubbs—Waal, ef you are behind the procession you haffer keep bumpin' into somebody, an' ef you git ahead you're liable to git teller-accused.

An Independent Spirit.

"This earth gets a chance to see Halley's comet only once in 75 years."
"Well," replied the man who is strong on local pride, "we aren't getting any of the worst of it. That's as often as Halley's comet gets a chance to see the earth."

TRADE GETS SETBACK

Gradually Improving Temper of Business Checked by Contest Over Railroad Rates.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The gradually improving temper of large business during the last two weeks has been checked by the irritating contest over railroad rates. The effect of this upon the trade situation can not yet be measured.

Sharp competition in the pig iron markets has resulted in further price concessions. This weakness is general in practically all directions, and some producers who had been unwilling to lower quotations are now meeting the views of consumers.

Cotton goods were affected adversely by the break in raw cotton, buyers hesitating until more stable conditions appear. Staple prints were reduced half a cent a yard during the week, and more business is coming forward now. Drills and sheetings are in moderate request, and bleached goods are selling somewhat more freely. New lines of underwear for spring are being opened, and a new price list on cotton duck has gone into effect. In men's wear stock goods are being offered and purchased at favorable prices for buyers. A better inquiry has developed for certain lines of cheap dress goods for immediate and future delivery. The yarn market rules quiet, but cotton yarns show more firmness. The trend of dry goods trading in primary circles is conservative, but, generally speaking, values are showing a firmer tendency.

Footwear conditions continue decidedly unsatisfactory. New orders received through salesmen on the road and by mail are of small volume, and reserve orders in the hands of many New England manufacturers are running very low. Trade in leather is unsatisfactory, and some tanners are making concessions to clean out some accumulations of undesirable lines. A dull and weak market continues in all kinds of hides.

Bank exchanges this week made quite a satisfactory increase as compared with the corresponding week a year ago, total exchanges at all leading cities in the United States aggregating \$2,559,810,755, an increase of 5.7 per cent compared with last year. New York city reports an increase, and outside that center there are gains at almost every city, some of them being large, notably Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and San Francisco. Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati again report losses. Compared with 1905 losses are general, due to the fact that the week that year contained one more business day.

Failures and Exports.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Business failures for the week ending June 2, in the United States, were 160, against 200 last week, 191 in the like week of 1909, 225 in 1908, 155 in 1907 and 162 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 18, which compares with 15 for last week and 19 in the like week of 1909.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the United States and Canada for the week ending June 2, aggregate 2,970,633 bush., against 3,594,144 last week, and 2,138,199 the week last year. For the 48 weeks ending June 2, exports are 136,502,915 bush., against 160,913,011 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 239,740 bush., against 345,364 last week. For the 48 weeks ending June 2, corn exports are 23,257,783 bush., against 28,955,741 last year.

THE MARKETS.

Grain Quotations.

Cincinnati, June 6.
Flour—Winter patents \$5.55.25, do fancy \$4.50.40, do family \$3.90.43.15, spring patent \$5.50.58.80, do fancy \$4.80.51.15. Rye: Northwestern blended \$4.30.44.40, do city pure \$4.55.47.75, city blended \$4.60.48.80. Wheat—No. 2 \$1.06.11.10, No. 3 red \$0.95.11.10, No. 2 white \$0.96.11.10, No. 3 white \$0.95.11.10, No. 2 yellow \$0.96.11.10, No. 3 yellow \$0.95.11.10, No. 2 mixed \$0.96.11.10, No. 3 mixed \$0.95.11.10. Ear corn: White \$1.60.63, yellow \$0.96.11.10, mixed \$0.95.11.10. Oats—No. 2 white \$2.34.42.40, standard white \$2.34.42.40, No. 3 white \$2.34.42.40, No. 2 mixed \$2.34.42.40, No. 3 mixed \$2.34.42.40. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25.18.75, No. 2 timothy \$16.50.17.31, 1 clover mixed \$16.16.50. Malt—Spring barley 78.82c, low grade 76.78c. Barley—No. 2 spring 72.74c, No. 3 spring 65.70c. Rye—No. 2 \$1.83.83c, No. 3 72.79c. Bran and Middlings—Bran \$21.50.22.50 ton, mixed feed \$22.50.23.50.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples—Fancy \$6.47 a bbl. Cabbage—Kentucky \$1.50 a crate. Carrots—25c a doz. Cauliflower—\$2.25 a basket. Peaches—Florida \$3.25 a crate. Potatoes—New \$3.50 a bbl. \$1.25 bu. Michigan 30.35c, sweet potatoes, Jersey \$4 a bbl.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers, \$5.40.47.50; butcher steers, extra \$7.10; good to choice \$6.25.60.90, common to fair \$4.25.55; heifers, extra \$7.15; good to choice \$6.60.85; cows, extra \$5.25.55.50, good to choice \$4.50.55.15, canners, \$2.25.3.25. Bulls—Bologna \$4.50.55.25, extra \$5.35.55.50, fat bulls \$5.50.55.75. Calves—Extra \$9, fair to good \$7.50.8.75. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$9.25.9.30, mixed packers \$9.15.9.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.50.8.60, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8.50.9.30. Sheep—Extra \$4.75.5.00, good to choice \$4.10.4.65. Spring lambs—Extra \$9, good to choice \$5.25.5.80, clipped lambs \$4.65.

ILLINOIS COAL WAR IS ON

MINE GUARDS ARE OUT; INDUSTRY IN PERIL.

Battle Begins When Strike Leaders Order Engineers and Pumpmen to Quit Their Work.

Chicago.—War which threatens the life of the coal industry in Illinois was declared between the operators and miners Thursday.

Refusing the terms accepted by the miners in other states, leaders of the Illinois strike ordered out engineers and pumpmen who had been left at work to guard against destruction of property during the suspension.

Millions of dollars are involved in the latest strike order, as many of the properties are known as "wet" mines, and they will be irretrievably damaged unless the pumps are kept running. The "dry" mines also will be greatly damaged when the supply of fresh air is shut off.

In fact of the warlike move of the miners the operators decided to stand firm, and their position was indorsed at a special meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' association held at the Hotel LaSalle. Though the suspension is costing the manufacturers in Illinois at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year extra for fuel, they decided unanimously to stand by the operators to the last ditch in the struggle.

Federal intervention may be asked by the manufacturers, and it was intimated that President Taft may be urged to do as President Roosevelt did in the anthracite coal strike in 1902, when he forced the operators and miners to submit to arbitration.

FOREIGNERS ARE IN DANGER

City of Nanking Placarded With Posters Inciting Natives to Murder and Riot.

Washington.—The resurrected Boxers of China are again hawking for the blood of the "foreign devils."

The outbreak at Nanking is such as to demand the immediate attention of the state department, the navy, and perhaps a part of the army from the Philippines.

Minister Calhoun has made a good record at the state department by his alertness in this emergency. He called promptly some weeks ago disturbing news he got by way of Canton. Mr. Calhoun did not wait for authorization but exercised his discretion to ask the commander of the Asiatic squadron to send a vessel to Chinese waters. The New Orleans is now at Nanking.

Minister Calhoun has advised the state department again of the seriousness of the circumstances. It is manifest from what he sends that the insults of the new Boxers of China are intended conspicuously for the people of the United States. This is demonstrated by the unprintable things done against the United States consulate at Nanking by the Chinese who are howling for the blood of the "foreign devils."

In his cablegram Minister Calhoun says that the city of Nanking has been placarded with posters inciting the people to slaughter the foreigners and destroy their property, in consequence of which, considerable nervousness is felt.

RAIL MEN PLAN FOR DEFENSE

Presidents and Traffic Managers Meet in Chicago and Discuss Situation in Secret.

Chicago.—Like the old guard at Waterloo, which could die, but could not surrender, presidents and traffic managers of railroads centering in Chicago Thursday formed in hollow square in arms against a sea of troubles.

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe system, took the initiative in calling the meeting. It was held to discuss a defense against the assault of the government on the recently enjoined advance in freight rates in western trunk line territory.

They decided to go to Washington for a conference with the president, who has agreed to hear them.

The meeting was secret, so far as its proceedings were concerned. It is known, however, that the presidents are agreed that any action taken must be concerted.

F. A. Delano, president of the Washington & Annapolis, voiced the general sentiment, as did President Ripley of the Santa Fe, in stating that the public has been misled as to the true rate situation, and that success of the attempt to frustrate an advance in rates spells ruin to the railroads.

While this meeting was in progress Secretary Glenn of the Illinois Manufacturers' association continued to appeal to their congressional representatives to combat the new advances scheduled by eastern roads.

10,000 Secure Wage Increase. Boston.—More than 10,000 men in various trades in this city secured the wage increases for which they had threatened to strike.

Killed in Fist Fight.

Charleston, S. C.—Private Henry F. Fry, of the Fourteenth regiment, stationed at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's island, was killed Friday by Private J. T. Murray, of the same company, in a fist fight.

Baby Found by Side of Railroad.

Cincinnati.—A baby, hardly four hours old, was found alongside the Big Four railroad tracks here Friday, within a foot of where the trains pass. The child had evidently been thrown from a train.

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

CLEWS ON FINANCE.

Lexington, Ky.—Henry Clews, who delivered an address at the University of Kentucky commencement and also addressed the bankers of the Seventh Congressional district at their meeting at the Country club, said in the course of an interview on financial conditions:

"During the past year our trade balance with foreign nations has been largely reduced, our imports making an enormous increase as compared with our exports, and as a result much gold has had to be exported. With greater crops more can be exported, hence more money will be kept at home to the benefit of the country at large.

"Wheat during the past year was too high for export, foreign markets looking elsewhere for their supplies, and the price of cotton was such that foreign buyers took only in small quantities, as they were compelled to have it. Larger crops will allow us to resume exporting and regain our trade balance.

"The high prices, too, are somewhat due to the farmer, who for the past year has been in a position where he could hold crops for high prices, and has held them.

"Supply and demand is the law governing the situation, and our supply has been short, but the outlook at present is for an increased supply, with an improved business situation."

CAN PASS ORDINANCES.

City Councils, However, Must Not Conflict with General Laws.

Frankfort, Ky.—Under the provisions of Section 2637 of the Kentucky statutes councils of fifth and sixth class cities have the authority to pass ordinances not in conflict with the general laws. This decision was made by the court of appeals in the case of the commonwealth against the judgment of the Ballard circuit court. The railroad company had been indicted for obstructing the streets in Wickliffe by building a track across them, but the railroad company claimed that the track had been constructed under an ordinance and the case tested the right of the city council to pass such an ordinance. Fifth and sixth class cities were left out of the general statutes enacted under Section 156 of the constitution.

TOBACCO BEDS LIFELESS.

Louisville Newspaper Arranges for Race from Chicago to Falls City.

Louisville, Ky.—The lowest temperature ever recorded here during the month of June was reached with the mercury at the weather bureau registering 43 degrees. The weather bureau had reports of frosts from Shelbyville, Ky., and Madison, Ind. Tobacco growers over the state report that the plant beds are absolutely lifeless and replanting is retarded to an alarming extent. According to country reports, the crop will be seriously reduced. Other plants, such as tomatoes, have shown no growth, and there is no estimating the damage to Kentucky from the unusually cold spring weather.

LONG AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Louisville, Ky.—It was announced by a Louisville newspaper that a contract has been closed with Horace B. Wild, a Chicago aviator, for a flight in his Montgomery aeroplane from Chicago to Louisville. Wild is to receive a sum not stated for the trip, which is to be made with not more than four stops for fuel replenishment within 36 hours, and to be completed before June 18, when a two days' aviation meet begins in Louisville, at which Glenn H. Curtiss, Charles K. Hamilton, C. J. Mars, H. B. Wild and Carl Bates are scheduled for flights.

MAY BE IN EUROPE.

Louisville, Ky.—Believing that Joseph Wendling, the missing janitor of St. John's Catholic church, to whom suspicion points as the murderer of Alma Kellner, has left the United States, the state department at Washington, which was appealed to by the police through Congressman Sherley of this city to assist in the search for Wendling, has assured Congressman Sherley that it would forward a description of Wendling to all parts of the world and assist in any other way possible. An accurate description of Wendling will be forwarded the department at once.

INTERESTING ADDRESS MADE.

Nicholasville, Ky.—A number of interesting addresses were made at the session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Southern Methodist church. Miss Myrtle Barker, of the Scarritt Bible Training school, of Kansas City, made a talk, while Dr. Clarence Reed, of China, spoke both at the morning and evening service. The mission study discussion in its several departments was led by Mrs. W. P. Garnett, of Winchester; Mrs. Herman Bowman, of Versailles, and Mrs. Arthur Best, of Millersburg.

KENTUCKY CAPITOL GOES INTO SERVICE.

Gov. Willson and Senator Bradley Are Star Orators at the Dedication.

KENTUCKY'S EIGHT STATE CAPITOLS.

- 1792—First Capitol, temporary, rude log house in Lexington.
- 1793—Second Capitol, temporary, large frame house in Lower Frankfort.
- 1794—Third Capitol (first permanent), three-story structure. Destroyed by fire November 25, 1813.
- 1814—Fourth Capitol, temporary, rented quarters used for state offices.
- 1816—Fifth Capitol (second permanent), two-story brick with two detached wings, costing \$40,000. Destroyed by fire November 4, 1824. "Red Brick" buildings now standing, part of this structure.
- 1825—Sixth Capitol, temporary seminary building, "meeting house," and Methodist church, rented for governmental quarters.
- 1829—Seventh Capitol (third permanent), historic old structure just abandoned for "New Kentucky Home."
- 1909—Eighth Capitol (fourth permanent), magnificent structure now occupied by all departments of state government.

Frankfort, Ky.—Kentucky's beautiful \$2,000,000 capitol was dedicated with a program of exercises that occupied practically all the day. Several trains from all directions brought thousands of persons to the city, one train bringing more than 1,000 girls from the Louisville high school.

The exercises, which were opened early in the morning by a signal gun, included an invocation by Bishop Louis W. Burton of Lexington, and addresses, mainly of historic interest, by Gov. Augustus E. Willson and United States Senator William O. Bradley.

The capitol, while not as large as buildings used for similar purposes in other states, is a beautiful structure.

KENTUCKY WIRE TAPS.

Lexington.—James B. Haggin has ordered the erection of 50 five-room houses on Elmendorf farm, to house families of the men who will be employed in the dairy work of the mammoth plant.

Frankfort.—The state railroad commission met here and reduced the railroad rate on coal from Louisville to Buechel from 40 cents a ton to 25 cents a ton. The village is on the Southern railway.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of little Alma Kellner, of Louisville. This is the largest sum that the governor is empowered by law to offer in any case.

Carlisle.—John Todd Febeack, the oldest citizen of Nicholas county, died at the home of his son, James M. Febeack, near Bartterville, after suffering for some time from the infirmities of age. He was 94 years of age, and was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

Lexington.—Dan T. Morris, the popular Bourbon county owner and trainer of thoroughbred horses, was married at Lawrenceburg to Miss Ella Girden, the comely daughter of one of Anderson county's wealthiest families. The mother's bridal present to her daughter was a splendid farm near Lawrenceburg.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Three section houses belonging to the Illinois Central railroad and situated at the rock quarry between Cobb and Corleau, were destroyed by fire. The blaze started in an unoccupied house and its origin is not known. The other dwellings burned were occupied by families of section hands.

Hopkinsville.—Lieut. Col. Bassett, who is in command of the soldiers guarding Milton Oliver, the chief prosecuting witness against the alleged night riders, whose assassination was attempted some nights ago, came here having in charge B. Malone, alias J. B. Malone, of Caldwell county, who was indicted at the last term of court here along with Dr. D. A. Ames and others, for alleged complicity in the night rider raid on this city in December, 1907.

Henderson.—On motion of Commonwealth's Attorney S. V. Dixon three indictments against T. S. Anderson, former Owensboro banker, charging accepting deposits when he knew his bank was defunct, embezzlement and making false entries, were dismissed on motion from State's Attorney Ben Ringo and County Attorney Finn, of Daviess county, that the citizens were satisfied with sentence of 15 months given Anderson.

Cynthiana.—The jury in the night rider cases on hand here reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict, and were dismissed. The case was continued to the September term of court here. The defendants were not required to execute new bonds.

Hopkinsville.—The anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis was fittingly celebrated at the birthplace at Fairview, which is to be converted into a memorial park. Col. Bennett Young, of Louisville; Capt. W. L. Stone, of Maysville, and other prominent ex-confederates made addresses.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

MILDRED

Mildred, June 5.—The ball game at Tyner was a failure last Saturday because the other team failed to show up.—C. P. Moore, our County Attorney was in Mildred Saturday.—Dr. W. T. Amey of McKee passed thru town Wednesday.—W. K. Jones is some better. He had something like rheumatism in his back.—Mrs. Jane Morris visited Tyner Saturday night and Sunday.—The recent hail storm did much damage to crops, fencing and land.—S. D. Rice of Gray Hawk visited home folks Saturday night and Sunday.—There will be prayer meeting at Wm. Vaughns Saturday night. Everybody invited to come.—There was a large tide in Laurel Fork Sunday evening.—The Hon. James H. Moore is talking of taking the stump for D. C. Edwards for Congress.

DOUBLELICK

Double Lick, June 4.—Robt. Callahan who was operated on about two weeks ago is improving very slowly.—Mr. Hardin Mallicoat who has been in poor health for some time has gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas to spend the summer.—Tal Phillips is very low with typhoid fever.—Mrs. John Witt visited Mrs. John Phillips Friday at Goochland.—Miss Saddle Ingram of Clover Bottom visited Dolores Witt Sunday night.—Miss Mary Cook visited her parents at Sand Gap last Sunday.

ETHEL

Ethel, June 2.—Mr. Ned McHone passed thru here this week.—Mary Reece is very ill with measles.—John Poe who is accused of shooting and killing Robert F. Reece on the seventh day of May was captured by Sheriff Marcum and his men. It is reported that Elbert King and John Wolfe were shot by John Poe and son B. while hunting through the woods for them one day last week. Neither of them was hurt very seriously.—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Neeley visited at U. S. G. Rice's Sunday.—Mary Rice who has been visiting friends and relatives in Gray Hawk the past two weeks has returned home.—Mr. John Anderson has quit the stove woods and is working on the farm with D. G. Wood.—Mr. Oscar Tate and family of Somerset have come to this place to make their home for a while.—Misses Sudie Hurley and Bessie Neeley visited Miss Leova Rice last Sunday.—Hurrah for The Citizen and the Hon. Caleb Powers.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, June 6.—Sabbath school at Fairview closed Sunday with few in attendance owing to a downpour of rain which fell early Sunday morning.—Miss Bettie and Hattie Poynter visited friends on Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Lee Berry was in this vicinity Sunday.—Miss Rena Smith was the guest of Miss Lydia Levett Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gadd were here on business last week.—Mr. James Owens and family are planning to move to Livengood in a few days.—Mr. T. S. Moore of Wilde visited relatives near this place Sunday.—Mrs. Carol Martin visited relatives on Clear Creek Saturday.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert visited relatives in Berea last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Pal Kidwell of Winchester were in this vicinity one day last week.—Mr. Geo. Wren was a Berea visitor Saturday.—Mrs. Susan Wren visited relatives on Clear Creek Saturday.—Miss Mag Lambert of Conway visited Mrs. Mattie Gadd near Rockford Sunday.—Mrs. Rosa Gremt and Tabitha Coyle were Berea visitors Saturday.—Mr. Charles Smith of Clear Creek and A. D. Levett visited the home of Mr. Meevin Sims one day last week.—Mr. John Johnson is sick.

SNIDER

Snider, June 6.—Mr. S. B. McClure moved to Livengood last week where he is employed as Section foreman.—Mrs. Jane Owens of Red House is visiting friends in this vicinity.—Bettie and Hattie Poynter made a business trip to Davis Branch Saturday and stayed till Sunday evening.—Geo. Poynter visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. M. M. Sims is still very feeble.—Several people in this neighborhood are planning to attend Commencement Exercises in Berea.—Fruit in this part is a complete failure.—Misses Bertha and May Lambert were in Berea Friday.—Mrs. H. Grant and Talitha Coyle were in Berea Saturday.

CONWAY

Conway, June 6.—Mrs. W. M. Hayes continues about the same.—Mrs. Belle Dalley has improved greatly.—Mr. Chas. Bowman's health is about the same.—Mr. Oscar Hayes was up from Berea Sunday to see his mother, Mrs. W. M. Hayes.—Mr. Elmer Williams is no better.—Mr. A. P. Gabbard has

gone to Jackson on business.—Mr. Harry Gabbard is back from Illinois. I. A. Bowman is attending court at Richmond this week.—Mrs. L. F. Brashear and sister Miss Lee Sparkman went to Berea Sunday to attend the Commencement.—Quite a crowd of young folks went to Snider Sunday.—Miss Lucy Baker is visiting her uncle Mr. Jim Hayes.—Mr. Bob Bowman and wife were down from Rockford Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. McHone The Citizen man is in this vicinity.—Mr. Arthur Dalley and wife have been visiting at Mt. Vernon.—Mr. Henry Dalley has just returned from Mt. Vernon.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, June 3.—Steve Field who was drowned in Sexton Creek about May 24th was found Sunday evening the 29th a mile below where he fell in.—Found in the possession of Leonard Tires and Chas. Addison the stolen goods of Robt. Hale, valued at about \$50. Both parties were arrested by G. J. Gentry and placed in the Booneville jail. There was a \$25 reward out for them.—A. B. Carmack and wife visited friends at Blake Sunday.—The people still continue to elevate the Powers system and say he has an easy race before him.—Martha E. Gentry purchased 28 geese from Mrs. Tyner Addison.—The Oak Grove graded school seems to be on a stand still owing to the district not being able to meet their views.—Palmer Scott of Vincent will teach at Walnut Grove this year.—Joe Moore while on his way to G. W. Seales' store Wednesday had the misfortune of having his horse fall down seriously wounding the horse's leg and breaking nine dozen eggs.—Mrs. Minnie Morris was delighted with a variety of new peas and potatoes Sunday for dinner.—Robert Morris is erecting a new store house near the Chadwell Branch on Island Creek.

VINCENT

Vincent, June 6.—The wheat crop thruout this section promises to be the best for years, also oats are looking well.—Mr. J. C. Botner has his new gasoline mill ready for use.—Judge S. Isaacs of Buck Creek was over at Vincent Saturday with old friends.—Mr. Rolo Venable was at Idamay last Saturday on business.—Quite a large crowd from in and around Vincent attended the funeral of Aunt Armina Botner at Travelers Rest last Sunday.—Mr. James Botner of the Brushy Mountain region passed thru Vincent Saturday on his way home from Booneville where he had been on business.—Mrs. Brown Bowman is very poorly, suffering from catarrh of the head.—The ball game played last Sunday between the Vincent and New Hope nines resulted in a victory for the Vincent boys by a score of 6 to 3.—Harvey Venable and wife of Orpha, Jackson County are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Venable.—W. J. Blake the king blacksmith of Blake passed thru Vincent Saturday on his way home from Idamay where he had been on business.—T. B. Venable was at Heidelberg last week looking after some real estate business.

CLAY COUNTY.

SPRING CREEK

Spring Creek, June 1.—Zelma Baker the infant child of James Baker, aged 18 months died the 19th of May.—Mrs. Sarah Tribler of Kansas City is visiting her parents, Felix G. Farmer and wife of Spring Creek.—Mr. Henry Short who has been attending school at Berea has returned home.—Farmers are about thru planting corn, but it does not look well on account of the cool weather, we have had.—Mr. Wm. Hoskins left last Monday for Hamilton, Ohio.—A. C. Lewis of Spring Creek attended the district convention K. of P. held at Burning Springs May 28.—Mr. Wm. Farmer of Manchester is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Farmer of Spring Creek.

I am in position to give you better prices and quality on general merchandise than you have been expecting. You are invited to come and see for yourself.

J. B. Stewart, Spring Creek, Ky.

DORY

Dory, May 17.—Mr. James Byrd has bought a farm from Gilbert Grimes on Cool Spring.—The Rev. Metcalf preached at Sadler Sunday to a large crowd.—Mr. W. M. Byrd passed thru here on his way to Jackson Co. to buy a mule.—Mr. Blone Burch and wife from Island City are visiting here.

DON'T GET RUN DOWN

Weak and miserable. If you have Kidney or Bladder trouble, Dull head pains, Dizziness, Nervousness, Pain in the back, and feel tired all over, get a package of Mother Gray's AUSTRIAN-LEAF, the pleasant herb cure. It never fails. We have many testimonials from grateful people who have used this wonderful remedy. As a regulator it has no equal. Ask for Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf at all drug stores or sent by mail for 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Lenoir, N. Y.

this week.—Regular meeting at the Ellis Branch school house Sunday.—Mrs. Magie Million visited her parents last week.—Mr. Eli Singleton, R. B. Clark, C. O. Kelley went to Burning Springs to the Holliness meeting last Saturday night.

MADISON COUNTY

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, June 6.—Mrs. Nathan Durham of Richmond spent a day with her mother, Mrs. Joe Reece.—Dave Reece sold \$40 worth of hogs last week.—Miss Stella Abrams took the examination at Richmond and received a certificate.—Mr. Riley Powell who is very sick and has been for some time has gone to Mallory Springs for his health.—Mrs. Julia Hayes, Lucy and Reo spent Monday with Mrs. D. W. Casteel below Mallory Springs.

LAUREL COUNTY.

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, June 2.—People are very busy working their gardens. Crops are looking very bad owing to much cold weather.—Last Sunday was decoration day at Pittsburg graveyard. Most all of the lodges were represented and several graves decorated. Several people came out.—Emma, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hibbard is sick.—Mr. C. E. Stillings passed thru this vicinity Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Mills are visiting the former's parents at this place.—Mrs. B. H. Cole visited Mrs. Clarissa Cole Tuesday.—Mrs. Harrison Moore expects to start for Coalmont Sunday where her husband has been working for some time.—B. H. Cole will start working at the Laurel mines Monday.—Small-pox has about died out around Pittsburg.—Mr. and Mrs. John Higgins are planning to move to Whitfield in a few days.

LESLIE COUNTY

HYDEN

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK
Hyden, Ky.
We do a general banking business and solicit accounts of firms and individuals thruout eastern Kentucky. We are seeking new business and we are prepared to take care of it.
A. B. Eversole, Pres. T. G. Lewis, Vice Pres., Thos. L. Gabbard, Cashier.

MARY LYON

Parmelia Ellen Wild

Among the mountains of Massachusetts there was once a simple country home. Amidst these beautes of nature, in this simple home there at one time lived a girl full of noble ambition and high aspirations. Her parents being poor she was deprived of many opportunities and her father died when she was young. When fifteen she took charge of household duties for her brother, in spite of the responsibilities and cares of life she received a limited education.

Her school mates said of her, "In that rough specimen you can see a diamond of uncommon brilliancy that only needs polishing to shine with peculiar lustre."

In the year of 1821 she began teaching with a salary of 75 cents a week and board. When she was 25 with the small means she obtained from her brother and the salary she secured by teaching, weaving, spinning, etc., she entered an Academy at Ashfield. Her warm and true heart always gained the love of her teachers and associates. She never appeared better than she was, which should be a trait in every one's character.

She always gained valuable information from her teachers either scientific, moral or religious. Her great power of mind, good will, and unclouded temper made her an object of interest to her teachers and companions. She was classed with those who loved the Lord.

In 1822 her brother asked her to go with him to New York and at the same time Mrs. Grant was insisting on her going to Londonderry. Did she make her own decision as where to go? No. Some one may ask what did she do? She placed herself in the hands of the Almighty God, who opened the way for her mind that she should choose. "His mercies endure forever and his promises never fail." She was directed to go to Londonderry where she stayed for a short time well employed, doing the duties set for her to do by a higher power.

We all have duties to perform. Some one may ask how are we going to know the duties set apart for us to do? If we will follow in the footprints of Mary Lyon we need not worry about what we are to do, or how we are to labor.

"Lives of great men all remind us.
We can make our lives sublime,
By sacrificing self and not the deed."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time,
Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main

A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing shall take heart again.

In 1825 Mary Lyon then 28 years old went to Buckland, taught a winter school of 25 young women. Here her patience was tried many times, but let the obstacles be what they might, she was never known to weary. Her trust in God and confidence in herself were too strong to allow her to be disturbed.

Perhaps Providence was the means of lifting Miss Lyon to the place she filled in the world. Providence, the death of some one or misfortunes too numerous to mention, may be the means of making our lives what they are.

The opportunities of the time Mary Lyon lived were limited as compared with those that surround us for she died in 1849, when 52 years old. But her high ambition and great aspirations upward led her until she became the founder and president of a seminary for girls at Holyoke and during her years of service taught there over 30,000 pupils.

She wanted a place in life where she could aid in preparing some who must mold the character of future generations. Her qualifications were of the best—patience, endurance, sweet temper, faith, fertile and sacred imaginations and simple manners.

Her reward for all her labor and deeds must have been one of great rejoicing, for the Bible says, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Active as her mind was and easy as it was for her to grasp large ideas she could parcel out truths in the small proportions in which common minds are obliged to receive. She worked her way down to the depths of the soul and there planted seeds to germinate, grow and yield in the after life and eternity.

If we will give ourselves to the service of God as Mary Lyon did, our desires will be to take the place He calls us for, whether it be a position of distinction or a humble and tedious labor.

The life of Mary Lyon is a lesson, a treasure to the world through which the wise may be made wiser and the good better.

Night Baseball Won't Do.

Baseball at night is being tried in Cincinnati. It will be a failure. The fans would have to sit up till morning playing the game over.

Some Mercy in Turkey.

The fact that Turkey did not send all of Abdul Hamid's wives away with him while retaining his income, disproves the old belief that there is no mercy east of the Bosphorus.

NEW EDITOR'S PLATFORM

(Continued from first page)

but he does not belong to any party. He does not propose either to dabble or to meddle in partizan politics, but he may be expected to exalt good citizenship and denounce wrong doing.

He will not be a friend to the boss, the grafters, the briber or the bribed. He does not believe that any office is for any man to be exploited by him for his own interests. He has always thought that the office is above the man, and that it can't be owned by him. Consequently it can not be bought, sold, nor bartered. It belongs to the people, and no man has any connection with an office except as the representative or agent of the people. This is the theory and it is true. How differently the bosses and office holders look at it, and how different are the facts, one does not have to live long to find out. But the trend of things in recent years seems to justify one in believing that the people are awaking to their own. They are beginning to say that the servant shall not be greater than his Lord. And the new editor of The Citizen, if he takes any part in politics at all expects to be found on the side of the people as against the professional politician. He would not object to being called an insurgent. At least it may be said that he will be the friend of the insurgents till they betray him and the things for which he stands.

And for those who wish to know it, the new editor is a member of a church, but he does not belong to any sectarian body. He may, therefore, be expected to handle matters of religion and morals neither dogmatically nor arbitrarily, but in an unbiased and unprejudiced manner. He thinks he is truly religious, but he does not intend to make The Citizen a religious paper, as the phrase is usually understood, any more than the lecture work which he has been doing for the past three years would be considered religious work by some.

And, to begin to conclude, he does not know why he is to have charge of The Citizen. He never sought the job nor thought of it till it was mentioned to him. It has just come his way, and the only reason he has been induced to consider it, is because it has been made to appear that the paper can be used to advantage in forwarding the work in which he is already engaged.

It is expected, then, that the paper will continue to be a news sheet, but at the same time it will become more of an advocate of the social uplift program. There will appear in it from time to time and continually articles under such headings as Sanitation and Health, the Beautifying of the Home and Town, the Improvement of the Public School, Best Methods of Farming, Good Roads and Good Citizenship.

And, finally, the editor asks for friendship for this program and for himself. He does not expect to please everyone. That would be to rate himself as perfect and every body good, which is far from true. He does expect to have many friends among the good, and certainly does not want the bad to feel that he is other than their friend.

He asks all to suspend judgment, unless it is favorable, until he has had time to make good or has proved himself a failure.

SAVE YOUR FOWLS!

Bourbon Poultry Cure is recognized as the standard poultry remedy of the world. It is the one remedy that can be depended on with absolute certainty to cure and prevent

Gapes, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Diarrhoea and all existing forms of poultry diseases. A few drops in the drinking water keeps fowls healthy and free from disease. A six bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. For the treatment of Blackhead and other diseases in turkeys



Bourbon Poultry Cure

HAS NO EQUAL

Mrs. W. W. Ralston, Hopkinsville, Ky., says: "Last year I have been raising chickens for nearly fifty years and I have never used for Cholera and Gapes."

Mr. F. P. Clay, Paris, Ky., says: "Last year I raised hundreds of chickens free from gapes by giving them Bourbon Poultry Cure. I find it a sure cure for Cholera and Limberneck."

Manufactured by **Bourbon Remedy Co.,** Lexington, Ky., U. S. A. Incorporated. At All Leading Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Trial Vial Free.

For sale by Porter Drug Company (Inc.) Berea, Ky.

A Family Friend IS THE CITIZEN

IT FITS in every home; it has something for every member of the family; it gives more good reading, better adapted for the mountain people, than any other paper. It works in no man's interest but that of its subscribers. Paying for a year's subscription is the best investment you can make.

One Dollar for One Year

Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator,** a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how many brick to build a chimney a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.
- No. 5.—A book for teachers, "Teaching a District School."** By Prof. J. W. Dinsmore. Every teacher ought to have a copy of this book. It has been officially adopted by the Reading Circles Boards of seven states, Kentucky being one of them. If you haven't got it subscribe now for The Citizen and get it. The book \$1.00. The Citizen \$1.00. Both worth \$2.00 for \$1.60.

You can get one of these with your Citizen.

They are easy to get. Just write to The Citizen, Berea, Ky. Tell us that you want to renew. Say what premium you want, and send correct amount of money. Write your name and address plainly. The best way to send the money is by post-office money order. Get one from the postmaster. You can also send your check.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
STANLEY FROST, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.

COMMENCEMENT SUPPLEMENT

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XI Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 9, 1910.

One Dollar a year. No. 50

PRES. FROST WRITES

Sends Greetings to Alumni Whom He is Unable to Meet Personally Today.

Hampstead Heath,
London, England,
May 11, 1910.

To the Alumni Association of Berea College.

My Dear Friends:

I will be for Regent, Ellis, or other representatives of the Faculty to extend the right hand of welcome at the coming triennial re-union, but even from this far place I may send a word of greeting and good-will. These gatherings come only once in three years, and it is one of my chief regrets in being absent at this commencement that I must miss the rare and much prized opportunity of exchanging salutations and hearing of your progress and prosperity from your own lips.

When I address the students the regular formula is "My Young Friends." Shall I use the same form for you of the Alumni? Berea is already a venerable institution, and some of its graduates must be attaining dignity. I truly hope the coming occasion will promote acquaintance between the younger and the older generations of students. I believe that more than half our graduates have attained that dignity during the present administration, since 1892. The older graduates have a special importance, and we wish their traditions and influence to be felt. The younger graduates have a special importance, and we wish their enthusiasm and fresh strength to be felt also.

I trust you all realize that I should let the Alumni hear from me far more frequently if it had not been for the severity of the struggle to keep the college alive—a struggle which has hindered me from keeping up correspondence with my own family, and finally put me out of commission for this long year.

We may thank Divine Providence that the institution has survived, and has exhibited that best sign of fitness to live—growth. I cannot now fittingly comment on the direction of this growth, or the enforced changes of the last years. The growth has been from the bottom up—endowment, land, students, influence—a growth that promises more growth. If the President may be permitted to spend a little time in Berea personally supervising the religious and educational work, the true significance of this growth may be made more apparent still in spiritual results. You will find that Berea has made many internal improvements since your own student days, and that her chief shortcomings are such as are all but unavoidable considering the severity of the struggle through which she has been passing during the past eighteen years.

The changes culminating in the founding of Lincoln Institute were steadfastly resisted, and shall always deplore. At the same time there is no reason why we should not make the most of such incidental advantages as arise from these changes. The two institutions will each have a more simple task, and together they may accomplish a marvelous amount of good.

I shall hope to say something of the Lincoln Institute when its corner stones are laid in coming months. Of Berea as the homing place of our Alumni I will say a few words now. The college home is the most stable center of one's earthly attachments. The college changes, but it is always a change for the better—the change of perpetual youth. And the college remains forever an Alma Mater that prays for and inspires her children.

Berea is near the center of the population of our land, "beautiful for situation," and every year more easily reached from every quarter. She has a large faculty of men and women you may all be proud to have connection with. I beg you to become acquainted with the people who are

now reigning in our class rooms. They need your friendship, and will reward it. In honoring them you are honoring your own teachers who may have passed away. Two of noble memory, Miss Katherine Gilbert, and Prof. W. E. C. Wright, have gone since your last reunion. We are all of us who knew them enriched by the memory of their faith and their works.

And we welcome you to the buildings and groves of the College. Make the Library your own, and the great chapel. Get acquainted with the Industrial Buildings and Pearsons Hall.

The older graduates will appreciate the action of the Institution in acquiring several of the old teachers' residences. The Rogers House, now occupied by Dean Dinsmore, the Fee House now occupied by Prof. Robertson, the Wright House, afterwards used by Prof. Hunting, and now occupied by Secretary Gamble, and the Dodge House, have all been purchased in the last seven years. We had to pay large prices, and to borrow the money, and we are still in debt for all this property, but we felt that the Institution must expand its domain, and that these homes, dear to many an old student, must not pass into alien hands.

So, too, we cherish the venerable buildings of the College. Ladies Hall and Lincoln Hall are monuments of the Fairchild Administration. And more precious than these are the Tabernacle and above all Howard Hall which harks back to Roger's Administration and the days of "reconstruction" just following the war. These unfortunately are wooden buildings, but now that we have steam heat they could be made practically secure against fire. Howard Hall ought to be refloored and refitted and stand for at least a century to keep green the memories of the heroic times in which it was built, and the vigor of its first occupants.

It is my hope and prayer that you may have a profitable gathering and return to renewed blessings in all your several careers, and that I may be so happy to meet you at the Reunion of 1913.

Sincerely and faithfully,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

All college departments are open to visitors during the hours from 8:00 to 11:00 a. m. and from 1:00 to 4:00 p. m. Visitors will be welcome and will find it pays them to look around a good deal.

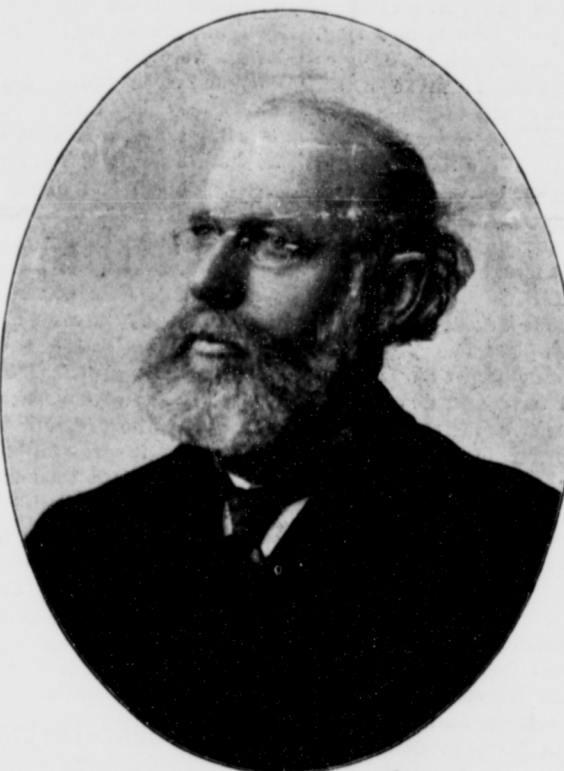
GUIDES, who will show you the buildings and conduct you around the grounds, can be obtained free of charge at Room No. 7, in Lincoln Hall near the Homespun Fair.

LUNCH BASKETS and other parcels may be checked, free of charge, and will be safely cared for at the second one of the small buildings on the East side of the Campus.

MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN will find a place where they can rest, and if they wish to, where they can leave their children in good care, at the second door to the right after entering the Chapel at the rear. The room number is 82. Nurses and caretakers will be on hand, and every comfort will be provided for mothers and babies.



Berea Graduating Classes 1910.



PROFESSOR GEORGE NORTON ELLIS
Regent during the absence of President Frost.

GUNS TO BE FIRED

Tabernacle Doors Opened Only at These Signals

The exercises in the Tabernacle cannot be interrupted by people going in and coming out at all times. The exercises are divided into four parts, and at the beginning and end of each part there will be a gun fired. At each firing of the gun the Tabernacle doors will be opened for new visitors to enter.

At the opening of the third part there will be two guns, so that all may know that the opening of the last part is at hand, and they must hasten in if they would see the giving of the Bibles and Degrees.

EACH GUN IS AN INVITATION. Come in at those times. Keep quiet in the assembly, and you will hear and see things worth while. Be prompt at the beginning morning session, 9 a. m., and evening session 1:30 p. m.

Everybody should sing the Battle Hymn and the farewell piece.

Berea College Commencement, June 8, 1910

ORDER OF EXERCISES

8:00 A. M. AND ALL DAY

Reception of visitors at Printing Office, Lincoln Hall, Homespun Fair, Library and chief College buildings.

9:00 A. M. MORNING PROGRAM, AT TABERNACLE

Minutes (FIRST GUN) I.
5 Music.....Berea College Brass Band
INVOCATION

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

3 The Preservation of Our Kentucky Forests.....C. C. Flanery
3 Stock Raising for the Farmer.....Guy Hobgood
3 Practical Shorthand Exhibition.....Mildred Turner
3 Short Cuts in Arithmetic Exhibition.....Jose Garcia

(Continued on fourth page)

PLACES WORTH VISITING

Careful arrangements have been made to provide for the comfort and happiness of all today, but in case things go wrong officials are always ready to help. The following persons are the ones to be appealed to:

GUIDES are in charge of Prof. Seale.

USHERING is in charge of Mr. Calfee.

POLICE are in charge of Prof. Marsh.

Lincoln Hall

The gift of Roswell Smith, a large, three story brick building with twenty offices and class rooms as well as rooms for the Literary societies. Heated by steam from the Power house. The main recitation building of the college. Mr. Livengood is in general charge of the building.

Carnegie Library

Given by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of \$40,000. Steam heated, and with electric light, contains about 25,000 volumes of carefully selected books, open daily to students for study and research work. Leading magazines and newspapers are kept on file. In the rear wing are temporarily located the offices of the President, Treasurer and Secretary. Miss Corwin is in charge.

Industrial Building

Is 132 feet long and three stories high. For the present the woman's industries, the laundry and sewing and cooking rooms, and a couple of class rooms are there, as well as the sloyd, and mechanical drawing rooms. The third story is temporarily used as a dormitory for young men.

Woodwork Building

Equipped with the best modern machinery for working in wood, and has the benches for the carpentry school.

Old Power and Heat Plant

Contains two 80 horse power boilers, a 65 horse power class "A" Left Hand Houston, Stanwood and Gamble Engine and Bullock dynamos for furnishing light and power for the industrial building and light for the public buildings. The plant also furnishes heat for the principal buildings by means of steam piped to them underground.

New Power Plant

A brick building with the tallest chimney in this part of the state. Will contain new engines to provide for the increasing needs of the school. Two immense new boilers now there used for heating. In charge of Mr. Dick.

Homespun Fair

In Lincoln Hall, where coverlids, hand woven cloths of all kinds, hand made baskets and other hand made articles are on exhibition and sale. Prizes are given for the best in

(Continued on last page.)

A PICKED BODY

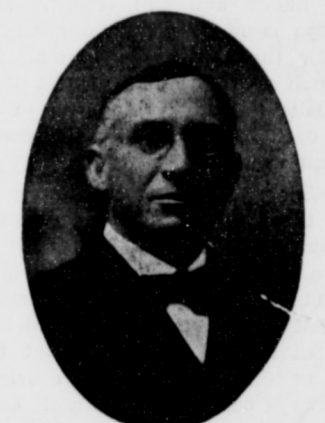
That is what the Graduating Class is—Many Others Should Be In or In Another.

We are glad to have so good a picture of the graduating class. Our commencement issue would not be complete without it. It is a fine group and a fine class, and Berea is justly proud of them. There are 64 in all: 12 from the college, 18 from the academy, 22 from the normal, and 12 from the vocational schools.

That was a beautiful scene in the chapel Sunday morning, when they marched two abreast, led by the two young lady ushers, to the rear, then across and back to the front to their seats next to the rostrum. And that was a fine and inspiring address. The Value of Thought in comparison to Things. Dr. Johnson has promised to send us a copy for publication.

Was it weakness? Anyway there were some whose emotions were deeply stirred when they saw the little company—young men and young women—marching to the goal. That was the little home stretch. The moments were supreme ones. The writer remembers the day when he was in the Baccalaureate procession and the old feelings all came rushing back, and the other memories and other thoughts that crowded in. This was the goal toward which they had been striving for years. The sacrifices they had made; the courage they had displayed. Some had fallen by the way. Where were they? Were they looking on that scene? What were their thoughts? Wouldn't they think any hardships and difficulties a small price to pay for the privilege of being in that procession now? And the other on-lookers. Were they saying that the time had passed for them or were they resolving that their day would come? And what were the thoughts of the parents for their children? Surely there was inspiration that fixed the resolution and prepared for sacrifice.

And now the writer is thinking of the appeal this picture is going to make to the young people in every home where The Citizen goes. Why shouldn't they go to school? Here is a large class many of which had no better opportunities than the poorest



DEAN J. W. DINSMORE
Nearly half of the graduates are from his department.

that shall read this and see this picture. They decided to make the most of life by getting a good education to begin with and they stuck to their decision. And that is all that it takes, and they are saying to every young man and young woman that looks into their faces in this group, "You can do as we have done. Why not make the start this fall?"

Occasionally one can find a young person who has no thought of educating himself and to whom no appeal can be made. But the obstacle in the way of many is the habit of putting off every thing that presents any difficulties. And this is a matter in which delay is fatal. Time lost from school can never be made up. The time used in making up is time that might have been used to better advantage if previous time had not been lost.

Every boy and girl knows what is meant by the expression "taking chances," and they know what you mean when you say, "The odds are against them." Let them think, then, of the chances in favor of those that get an education, and the odds against those who fail to do so. It has been shown that a common school education will increase a boy's chances over the one who has no training four times, a high school training will give him eighty-seven times the chance of the uneducated, and a college education will give him eight hundred times the chance of the untrained. This means that 800 college men will rise to distinction for every untrained man that does, that 87 high school

(Continued on last page.)

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
STANLEY FROST, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.

COMMENCEMENT SUPPLEMENT

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XI Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 9, 1910.

One Dollar a year. No. 50

PRES. FROST WRITES

Sends Greetings to Alumni Whom He is Unable to Meet Personally Today.

Hampstead Heath,
London, England,
May 11, 1910.

To the Alumni Association of Berea College.

My Dear Friends:

I will be for Regen, Ellis, or other representatives of the Faculty to extend the right hand of welcome at the coming triennial re-union, but even from this far place I may send a word of greeting and good-will. These gatherings come only once in three years, and it is one of my chief regrets in being absent at this commencement that I must miss the rare and much prized opportunity of exchanging salutations and hearing of your progress and prosperity from your own lips.

When I address the students the regular formula is "My Young Friends." Shall I use the same form for you of the Alumni? Berea is already a venerable institution, and some of its graduates must be attaining dignity. I truly hope the coming occasion will promote acquaintance between the younger and the older generations of students. I believe that more than half our graduates have attained that dignity during the present administration, since 1892. The older graduates have a special importance, and we wish their traditions and influence to be felt. The younger graduates have a special importance, and we wish their enthusiasm and fresh strength to be felt also.

I trust you all realize that I should let the Alumni hear from me far more frequently if it had not been for the severity of the struggle to keep the college alive—a struggle which has hindered me from keeping up correspondence with my own family, and finally put me out of commission for this long year.

We may thank Divine Providence that the institution has survived, and has exhibited that best sign of fitness to live—growth. I cannot now fittingly comment on the direction of this growth, or the enforced changes of the last years. The growth has been from the bottom up—endowment, land, students, influence—a growth that promises more growth. If the President may be permitted to spend a little time in Berea personally supervising the religious and educational work, the true significance of this growth may be made more apparent still in spiritual results. You will find that Berea has made many internal improvements since your own student days, and that her chief shortcomings are such as are all but unavoidable considering the severity of the struggle through which she has been passing during the past eighteen years.

The changes culminating in the founding of Lincoln Institute were steadfastly resisted, and shall always deplore. At the same time there is no reason why we should not make the most of such incidental advantages as arise from these changes. The two institutions will each have a more simple task, and together they may accomplish a marvelous amount of good.

I shall hope to say something of the Lincoln Institute when its corner stones are laid in coming months. Of Berea as the homing place of our Alumni I will say a few words now. The college home is the most stable center of one's earthly attachments. The college changes, but it is always a change for the better—the change of perpetual youth. And the college remains forever an Alma Mater that prays for and inspires her children.

Berea is near the center of the population of our land, "beautiful for situation," and every year more easily reached from every quarter. She has a large faculty of men and women you may all be proud to have connection with. I beg you to become acquainted with the people who are

now reigning in our class rooms. They need your friendship, and will reward it. In honoring them you are honoring your own teachers who may have passed away. Two of noble memory, Miss Katherine Gilbert, and Prof. W. E. C. Wright, have gone since your last reunion. We are all of us who knew them enriched by the memory of their faith and their works.

And we welcome you to the buildings and groves of the College. Make the Library your own, and the great chapel. Get acquainted with the Industrial Buildings and Parsons Hall.

The older graduates will appreciate the action of the Institution in acquiring several of the old teachers' residences. The Rogers House, now occupied by Dean Dinsmore, the Fee House now occupied by Prof. Robertson, the Wright House, afterwards used by Prof. Hunting, and now occupied by Secretary Gamble, and the Dodge House, have all been purchased in the last seven years. We had to pay large prices, and to borrow the money, and we are still in debt for all this property, but we felt that the institution must expand its domain, and that these homes, dear to many an old student, must not pass into alien hands.

So, too, we cherish the venerable buildings of the College. Ladies Hall and Lincoln Hall are monuments of the Fairchild Administration. And more precious than these are the Tabernacle and above all Howard Hall which harks back to Roger's Administration and the days of "reconstruction" just following the war. These unfortunately are wooden buildings, but now that we have steam heat they could be made practically secure against fire. Howard Hall ought to be refloored and refitted and stand for at least a century to keep green the memories of the heroic times in which it was built, and the vigor of its first occupants.

It is my hope and prayer that you may have a profitable gathering and return to renewed blessings in all your several careers, and that I may be so happy to meet you at the Reunion of 1913.

Sincerely and faithfully,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

All college departments are open to visitors during the hours from 8:00 to 11:00 a. m. and from 1:00 to 4:00 p. m. Visitors will be welcome and will find it pays them to look around a good deal.

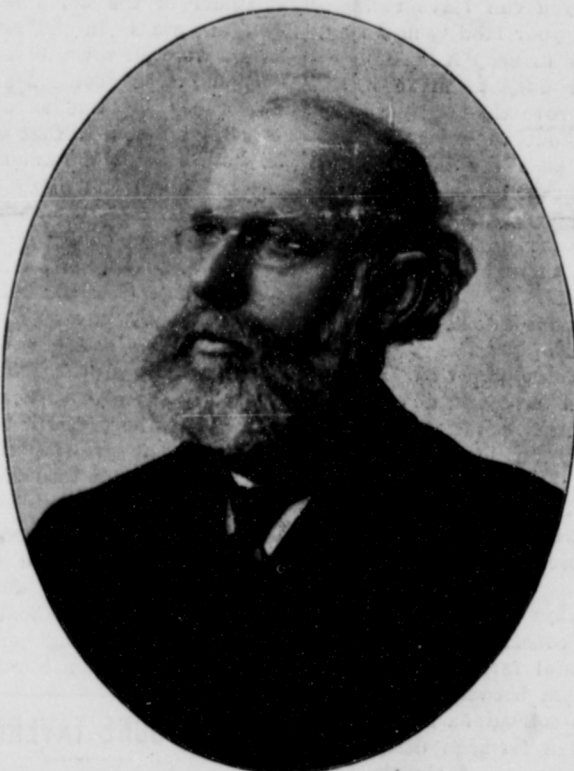
GUIDES, who will show you the buildings and conduct you around the grounds, can be obtained free of charge at Room No. 7, in Lincoln Hall near the Homespun Fair.

LUNCH BASKETS and other parcels may be checked, free of charge, and will be safely cared for at the second one of the small buildings on the East side of the Campus.

MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN will find a place where they can rest, and if they wish to, where they can leave their children in good care, at the second door to the right after entering the Chapel at the rear. The room number is 82. Nurses and caretakers will be on hand, and every comfort will be provided for mothers and babies.



Berea Graduating Classes 1910.



PROFESSOR GEORGE NORTON ELLIS
Regent during the absence of President Frost.

GUNS TO BE FIRED

Tabernacle Doors Opened Only at These Signals

The exercises in the Tabernacle cannot be interrupted by people going in and coming out at all times. The exercises are divided into four parts, and at the beginning and end of each part there will be a gun fired. At each firing of the gun the Tabernacle doors will be opened for new visitors to enter.

At the opening of the third part there will be two guns, so that all may know that the opening of the last part is at hand, and they must hasten in if they would see the giving of the Bibles and Degrees.

EACH GUN IS AN INVITATION. Come in at those times. Keep quiet in the assembly, and you will hear and see things worth while. Be prompt at the beginning morning session, 9 a. m., and evening session 1:30 p. m.

Everybody should sing the Battle Hymn and the farewell piece.

Berea College Commencement, June 8, 1910

ORDER OF EXERCISES

8:00 A. M. AND ALL DAY

Reception of visitors at Printing Office, Lincoln Hall, Homespun Fair, Library and chief College buildings.

9:00 A. M. MORNING PROGRAM, AT TABERNACLE

Minutes	(FIRST GUN)	I.
5	Music.....	Berea College Brass Band
		INVOCATION
		VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
3	The Preservation of Our Kentucky Forests.....	C. C. Flanery
3	Stock Raising for the Farmer.....	Guy Hobgood
3	Practical Shorthand Exhibition.....	Mildred Turner
3	Short Cuts in Arithmetic Exhibition.....	Jose Garcia

(Continued on fourth page)

PLACES WORTH VISITING

Careful arrangements have been made to provide for the comfort and happiness of all today, but in case things go wrong officials are always ready to help. The following persons are the ones to be appealed to:

GUIDES are in charge of Prof. Seale.

USHERING is in charge of Mr. Calfee.

POLICE are in charge of Prof. Marsh.

Lincoln Hall

The gift of Roswell Smith, a large, three story brick building with twenty offices and class rooms as well as rooms for the Literary societies. Heated by steam from the Power house. The main recitation building of the college. Mr. Livengood is in general charge of the building.

Carnegie Library

Given by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of \$40,000. Steam heated, and with electric light, contains about 25,000 volumes of carefully selected books, open daily to students for study and research work. Leading magazines and newspapers are kept on file. In the rear wing are temporarily located the offices of the President, Treasurer and Secretary. Miss Corwin is in charge.

Industrial Building

Is 132 feet long and three stories high. For the present the woman's industries, the laundry and sewing and cooking rooms, and a couple of class rooms are there, as well as the sloyd, and mechanical drawing rooms. The third story is temporarily used as a dormitory for young men.

Woodwork Building

Equipped with the best modern machinery for working in wood, and has the benches for the carpentry school.

Old Power and Heat Plant

Contains two 80 horse power boilers, a 65 horse power class "A" Left Hand Houston, Stanwood and Gamble Engine and Bullock dynamos for furnishing light and power for the industrial building and light for the public buildings. The plant also furnishes heat for the principal buildings by means of steam piped to them underground.

New Power Plant

A brick building with the tallest chimney in this part of the state. Will contain new engines to provide for the increasing needs of the school. Two immense new boilers now there used for heating. In charge of Mr. Dick.

Homespun Fair

In Lincoln Hall, where coverlids, hand woven cloths of all kinds, hand made baskets and other hand made articles are on exhibition and sale. Prizes are given for the best in

(Continued on last page.)

A PICKED BODY

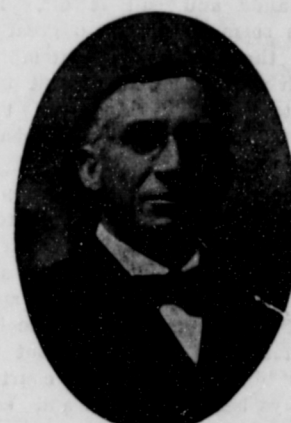
That is what the Graduating Class is—Many Others Should Be in It or in Another.

We are glad to have so good a picture of the graduating class. Our commencement issue would not be complete without it. It is a fine group and a fine class, and Berea is justly proud of them. There are 64 in all: 12 from the college, 18 from the academy, 22 from the normal, and 12 from the vocational schools.

That was a beautiful scene in the chapel Sunday morning, when they marched two abreast, led by the two young lady ushers, to the rear, then across and back to the front to their seats next to the rostrum. And that was a fine and inspiring address. The Value of Thought in comparison to Things. Dr. Johnson has promised to send us a copy for publication.

Was it weakness? Anyway there were some whose emotions were deeply stirred when they saw the little company—young men and young women—marching to the goal. That was the little home stretch. The moments were supreme ones. The writer remembers the day when he was in the Baccalaureate procession and the old feelings all came rushing back, and the other memories and other thoughts that crowded in. This was the goal toward which they had been striving for years. The sacrifices they had made; the courage they had displayed. Some had fallen by the way. Where were they? Were they looking on that scene? What were their thoughts? Wouldn't they think any hardships and difficulties a small price to pay for the privilege of being in that procession now? And the other on-lookers. Were they saying that the time had passed for them or were they resolving that their day would come? And what were the thoughts of the parents for their children? Surely there was inspiration that fixed the resolution and prepared for sacrifice.

And now the writer is thinking of the appeal this picture is going to make to the young people in every home where The Citizen goes. Why shouldn't they go to school? Here is a large class many of which had no better opportunities than the poorest



DEAN J. W. DINSMORE
Nearly half of the graduates are from his department.

that shall read this and see this picture. They decided to make the most of life by getting a good education to begin with and they stuck to their decision. And that is all that it takes, and they are saying to every young man and young woman that looks into their faces in this group, "You can do as we have done. Why not make the start this Fall?"

Occasionally one can find a young person who has no thought of educating himself and to whom no appeal can be made. But the obstacle in the way of many is the habit of putting off every thing that presents any difficulties. And this is a matter in which delay is fatal. Time lost from school can never be made up. The time used in making up is time that might have been used to better advantage if previous time had not been lost.

Every boy and girl knows what is meant by the expression "taking chances," and they know what you mean when you say, "The odds are against them." Let them think, then, of the chances in favor of those that get an education, and the odds against those who fail to do so. It has been shown that a common school education will increase a boy's chances over the one who has no training four times, a high school training will give him eighty-seven times the chance of the uneducated, and a college education will give him eight hundred times the chance of the untrained. This means that 800 college men will rise to distinction for every untrained man that does, that 87 high school

(Continued on last page.)

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Perhaps no educational institution in the whole state of Kentucky can boast of so spirited and varied student activities as can Berea College. With its thousand students and five departments, College, Academy, Normal, Vocational and Model schools, certainly no other college in the state offers such opportunities for the development of student organizations. As in other schools, so in Berea, they may be divided into four classes, the Religious, the Literary, the class organizations and the athletics.

The first words in the charter of Berea are "In order to promote the cause of Christ." These are suggestive of our most important student organizations, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and Christian Endeavor Society. It is sometimes a mistake to call these organizations, student "activities" for the term "passivities" would apply much more truthfully in some schools. But in Berea no one doubts that these three ought to be called "activities," for to work seems to be their common motto. To the World's Student Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., last Christmas vacation, eight delegates were sent, the largest delegation from Kentucky. And they came back with something more than a "good time" to tell about, for their reports, given in Sunday night chapel, reflected the deep inspiration that must have been felt at the great convention in Rochester.

The Y. M. C. A. has a quartet which sings every Sunday night, but that is but a small portion of the song service in which every member joins heartily. This has been a very successful year for the Y. M. C. A. Its membership is larger and its finances are in better shape than ever before. The Bible Study classes and Prayer meetings have been better attended and more real study has been done than in previous years. During the Evangelistic meetings, the two "Ys" and the C. E. were very active in personal work, and much of the success of those meetings is accredited to the organization work of the religious societies.

There is hardly a student in the whole institution who is not a member of one of the six literary societies, Phi Delta, Alpha Zeta, Upsilon Delta, Pi Epsilon Pi, Beta Kappa and Union. The first two are open only to men of College rank. Upsilon Delta and Pi Epsilon Pi are open to all girls above the model schools. Beta Kappa and Union are open to all above the Seventh grade of the Model schools. The rivalry between coordinate societies is sometimes almost too great, but it acts as a spur to action and the accomplishment of the best things in the literary line. The annual contest between the girls societies has been dropped. They contested until each society had won three times, then they agreed to shake hands and call it off. But the boys seem to have too great a love for the conflict to contemplate any such move, tho at present thru Phi Delta's victory this year they stand even in the number of debates lost and won.

Another event is just looming up above the horizon, the State Oratorical contest into which Berea has at last been admitted. This promises to draw much of the former society spirit to itself and thus ally the society spirit that is so prominent. But the spirit is high, the sense of courtesy has always been kept keen and each society prides itself on the courteous and fair treatment rendered to its rival.

There are five departments in the institution and each department has its classes. This gives rise to some fifteen or twenty class organizations. In the collegiate department the Freshmen have done the most yelling, the Sophomores have been the most barbarous and aristocratic, the Juniors, the most modest and unobtrusive, and the Seniors seem to have done the most studying. Whether this be true or not we can never know, for if they bluffed once, they won't bluff any more, for bluff don't go any

where except in school, and there in Berea, pretty seldom.

The Academies some times termed "Prepsets" have this year shown more youthful vigor and good sense in all their activities than is their wont. The Dean of Women declared in chapel that the Academy graduating class has given her less trouble over social privileges than any other class in the whole institution. Dean Matheny has surely exerted a wholesome influence.

The Normalites are inclined toward study and socials. The graduating class of 1910 has proved its spirit and loyalty on many occasions. And its beautiful action in honoring the dead body of one of its members, Ernest Archer, lately deceased proves the strong bond of sympathy that is felt between its members.

Both the Model Schools and Vocational departments have their class organizations and socials during the year. To Dean Ellis, now Regent, in the absence of Pres. Frost, is due much of the credit for initiating class organizations. This always has been a favorite theme with him, and the year 1909-1910, certainly shows that his idea is a good one.

And last but not least comes the Athletic Association with its hundred members, whose dues, always in arrears have been better paid this year than in many years previous. Under its auspices the Varsity football team played six games last Fall. But the team was seriously handicapped by the loss of many of the previous year's players, and the same great handicap that it has always had to contend with in not having a coach, had to be met this year.

For the second time Berea won second at the State Intercollegiate track meet this spring. Berea now holds four State records, the High Jump, Shot Put, Hundred Yard Dash, and the Running Broad Jump. The team brought away five medals from Lexington. And it should be remembered that our team had to meet athletes who had all the year been training under the care of a coach. Sweetland, State College coach, was heard to say, as he said last year, "If I had that team under my care for a year, we could clean up the South." Mr. Sweetland also said Berea had a tremendous advantage over his school, because the hard things he had to fight was tobacco and alcohol and the dissipation that never gets a foothold in Berea, for the best way for a home-sick student to be sent home is not to tell his Dean he wants to go but just smoke a bit or drink a little "toddy" for he is sure to go then.

Student activities in Berea are not very different from those in other schools. Every new student soon finds his place in one or other of the religious, literary, class and athletic organizations, and the sooner he does the happier he is, and the better are the organizations of which he makes himself a part—T. T.



Berea from the LA

FARMERS' DELIGHT

What Modern Farming Can Do—A Few Facts Demonstrated in Berea.

By F. O. CLARK

Of all the sights that a real farmer enjoys a good field of grain or of any other farm crop, stands first. Fine looking horses and cattle are the pride of the Kentucky farmer, but it takes the fine crops to produce the fine cattle. There are a few farmers who are in the business for their health or for the pleasure there is in it, but many of us are interested in the money side of the proposition. Most farmers are interested in the dollar because they are interested in their own future and in the future of their children. It is the thought of the future that inspires most of us to plan and work for greater things. So the farmer who plans out the crops that each field is to produce keeping in mind the value of the land as well as the products, is the man who is farming for the future.

We should not only consider the profit in a crop for the present year but we should preserve the wonderful inheritance which God has given to us in the soil. You may not be able to hand down a fortune to your children, which may be a blessing to them, but you can leave to them a rich farm. If your land is now rich, it is your duty to keep it so, if it is not it is your duty to make it so.

You can improve the soil, build up the fences, set out an orchard, grade up the roads keep the buildings in repair, keep the soil from washing, preserve the mineral and the forests. All this can be done during the hours that the average farmer spends in loafing about.

There is but one fundamental principle necessary to produce crops that are the farmer's delight, that is Intensive Farming. I have said in a former discussion, intensive farming means the same crop on less land with less work, or a greater crop on the same land with the same work. It means more fruit, more grain, more grass, more stock, and less corn and tobacco.

We are always glad to discover and carefully consider any examples of real successful farming. The field of rye and vetch between the Brickyard and the college barn, is what we might call a farmer's delight. It is but a few years ago that this land was thought to be almost worthless. This field was first thoroughly drained and limed, as it belonged to the class of low, wet and sour soils. Last year it produced a fair crop of corn, this was thoroughly cultivated, and harvested early. The ground was thoroughly harrowed and the rye and vetch sown about Sept. 15th. Before frost the surface was well covered with the grain which made a fine winter protection, and kept the soil in good condition for a rapid early spring growth. The vetch is now gathering the nitrogen from the air and placing it in the soil for the

rye. This field will produce the crop, and then be in better condition than it was before. Does it pay to improve your land and at the same time make from \$20 to \$30 an acre? The U. S. Government has spoken for a part of the crop, which will be used for seed. The rye and vetch will be cut and thrashed together and will be worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

The college farm has also a piece of wheat located on Richmond pike between the cemetery and town, which is worth attention. About three years ago the soil in this field was worked when it was too wet, and as it is of a heavy clay texture, it baked. This baking made the circulation of air poor, and the soil almost worthless for crop production. Last summer it was harrowed over several times and not allowed to produce a crop. The wheat was sown as a cover crop, and received a good growth before frost. Although this may not be a great crop it will be as good as can be found in this section this season. Remember it is not good land but if properly cared for will become quite satisfactory.

When you are in Berea, do not fail to notice the grass experiment which is being carried on in the public square, under the direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The remainder of the north half will be sown in grass in the fall. These grasses were all sown about the same time, and today some are two and three times as large as others. The sad thing about it is that our common grasses are not found among the best.

At the north end of each row will be found a stake, on which you can find the name of each grass and also the fertilizer where it was used.

The college garden back of Ladies Hall has many interesting things to notice. The hot-beds are of the best quality and have proved to be money makers. Intensive cultivation is practical to the fullest extent here. Every foot of soil is growing some useful plant and no plant food is wasted on weeds.

In the Horticultural room No. 35 Industrial, you will find exhibits of the work that is being done in our agriculture classes. About 250 boys and girls are studying here the problems of the common country farmer.

BOONE TAVERN

A Too Kind Appreciation By an Honored Guest—Berea's New Hotel Most Successful.

Berea, in my opinion, has everything now that constitutes a first-class city—except trolley cars and air ships. These are coming.

The latest addition to the city's improvement is the model hotel of all Central Kentucky—"Boone Tavern." This superb hostelry is the "last word" in Berea's rapid strides to the forefront of the fifth class cities of the "Grand Old Commonwealth." Usually the "hotel" of most of our cities is the poorest excuse for such an important institution. But here one finds the most charming resort, I have almost said in all Kentucky. I shall truthfully enumerate its attractions and then challenge contradiction of what I claim for it. Boone Tavern then.

First, is a brand new, modern three story brick-concrete hotel. Second, it has fifty bed rooms, many en suite with baths; all electric lighted, steam heated with hotel and long-distance telephone in each room, massive ornamental metallic beds, having delightful springs, Ostermoor mattresses, spotless linen; golden oak furniture, downy rugs on hardwood floors, easy chairs, and writing tables. Third, Boone Tavern has hot and cold baths and closets on every floor, sound-proof-carpeted halls, handsome semi-circular parlor, wonderfully attractive and capacious office brilliantly lighted, furnished with easy chairs, divan, massive reading table supplied with latest papers and magazines, and walls relieved with handsome pictures; adjoining is a ladies' waiting room and also a smoking and writing room, with outlook on a broad colonial portico where guests may lounge idle moments away free from dust or noise or heat of the street. Fourth, Boone Tavern has what really is first with a discriminating traveling public a table service that is a joy to all. Here cleanliness, which everywhere predominates, finds its highest development in the inn. From the butler's pantry to the kitchen and thence to the snowy tables, the delicious food is kept and guarded with scrupulous regard for its cleanliness. Young refined white girls noiselessly, politely, promptly wait upon the tables and the traveler remembering as is over a hundred miles from Cincinnati, is loath to leave the best conducted hotel south of the Ohio River.

The U. S. Postoffice, a barber shop, furnishing and general grocery stores are under the same roof, with mercantile stores, banks, and Carnegie library in a stone's throw, reached by broad concrete walks on all sides that stretch away like white ribbons throughout the beautiful little city.

Boone Tavern is just adding another story of twenty-five rooms, so popular is the hotel. It is to be fire protected within and without by wire glass windows, fire-walls and chemical extinguishers, notwithstanding the chance with fire is reduced to a minimum by a central steam-heating plant of the most up-to-date pattern.

In this model hotel Berea has a great asset. In the management of the hotel, however lies the true secret of its success. To its conduct in its minutest detail Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor give their energies with the beautiful, disinterested devotion, characteristic of the lofty spirit that guides and controls the destiny of Berea College from its great President to its humblest attaché.

I have been a guest of Boone Tavern at full rates always (\$2.00 to \$3.00 per day) and I pay this little tribute as a matter of State and County pride and public duty.

Respectfully,
Clarence E. Woods,
Ex-Mayor of Richmond, Ky.

PEARSONS HALL

Every visitor to Berea Commencement should take a few minutes off to look over Pearson's Hall, the splendid new dormitory given by Dr. D. K. Pearsons. This building is the finest for its purpose in the state, and is in every way an up-to-date and modern boys' dormitory.

The building cost nearly \$50,000, it is not yet entirely finished, as the two upper floors have not been completed, and the bowling alley which is to go in the basement has not been installed. Otherwise the Hall stands as it will for years. It will accommodate nearly 150 boys besides having a set of rooms for the professor in charge. These are occupied by Prof. Marsh. The rooms are all steam heated, and will have electric lights. The great reception hall on the first floor is a feature, and the halls finished with terrazo floors, the great brick walls, and careful construction make it almost fireproof. There is however, no need of further description of this splendid building. Step in and take a look.

The Advantage.

Friend—Why do you encourage these woman-suffrage meetings? Surely you don't approve of them?

Husband—Approve? With all my heart! I can come home as late as I like now without finding my wife at home to ask questions—Flegende Blaetter.

Found on the Janiculum.

During excavations on the Janiculum hill in Rome some interesting discoveries have been made. A chamber with an altar has been brought to light, and on the walls was a tablet commemorating the Emperors Anoninus and Commodus.

Gothamites Eat Much Butter.

New York city consumes more butter than both London and Paris. The average daily consumption is 718,000 pounds.

A GLAD HAND!

THAT'S WHAT IS WAITING AT THE CITIZEN OFFICE

To Visitors—Come in and See the Machinery and Editor.

If a fellow were to go out on the Campus on Commencement Day, and ask every man in sight that had a Citizen knife to hold it up, it is a safe bet that about six men out of every ten in sound of his voice would hold up knives. Some of the rest would have them at home. And there are a good many people who take The Citizen without getting the knife.

This means that almost every one on the Campus knows The Citizen. And we know you, too, in a way. We have your name on a little card, all ticketed and showing when you began taking the paper, and how much you paid, and when you renewed, and whether you pay up promptly, and so on. And we have another little card that has your address on it, and the date when the paper runs out. And, if you have ever written us a letter, we have the letter safely docketed and put away, so we can find it again. But if you sent a check we haven't got that. We used it up long ago.

But there are very few of the thousands of subscribers of The Citizen that have ever been in our office. They know all about what the editor thinks about good roads, and the Insurgent movement, and hillside farming, keeping flies out of the butter, and lot of other things, but not very many who know whether he can shake hands or not. They get The Citizen every week, and would recognize a copy of it at the end of the earth, but they never saw a linotype or a folding machine.

So we invite all Citizen subscribers and friends to come around and get acquainted while they are in town today. No one will ask you for a cent. Just come around and shake hands, and see the office, and look at the little card that has your record on it. And see the machinery.

There is no article that you see often that takes more wonderful machinery to make than a newspaper. First there is the linotype, a machine that casts a line of type at once, all the letters perfect, but in one piece. We use it once, then melt it up, and use the metal to cast the next week's type with. The machine does the work of three or four men—and it performs nearly a dozen different operations. Come and see it.

Then there is the great Miehle press, the kind that the great magazines are printed on. It can print 2,400 copies of a thirty-two page book every hour. It runs with wonderful swiftness, and the great steel table, weighing tons, is thrown back and forth under the cylinder so fast that it makes you dizzy to watch it. Yet that wonderful machine is so perfectly balanced that it hardly jars the floor more than a fast running sewing machine would. In fact the machine is so smooth running, that a five cent piece can be stood on edge on the frame of the machine, and will stand there while it is running at highest speed. We will be printing The Citizen Commencement Day—come in and get a copy "hot off the press" with the ink still wet.

After leaving the press the papers are sent to the folding machine. This will fold a paper, four times, in seven seconds, and there are three or four in the machine at once. It folds nearly as fast as the press will print, and the folding is more accurate and perfect than it could be if done by hand.

And so on. These are the principle things in the newspaper office, but there is also always a hearty welcome for any visitor. Come and try it. The office is open from eight to eleven and from one to four.

Painted Eyelids Black.

Ancient Egyptians, to save their eyes, decorated their eyelids with beautiful black, velvety antimony paint, which protected from glare and Egyptian sore eyes. The paint went back near the ear to end in a symbol.



PEARSONS HALL



THE LADIES HALL ROOF

NORMAL CLASS 1910

Old Rose and White,
So pure and bright—
The colors of our noble band;
And so to you
We'll e'er be true—
For what is right we bravely stand.

And so we'll fly
Our pennant high,
While in this world we humbly dwell;
And help the meek
And lowly seek,
The anthems of their soul to swell.

Our crescent bright
Sheds forth its light,
A cherished emblem; sign of growing;
The universe
And all the earth,
Are wisely governed by the knowing.

So we select,
As you'd expect,
To be the motto of our band,
A noble token
Outright spoken—
It reads, "For Christ and Fatherland."

From far and wide,
With steady stride,
From dear old Appalachia's hills,—
With their pure air,
And maidens fair,
And ringing, running, rippling, rills,

And wild flowers blooming,
In twilight glooming,
Faints of interest; noted fame;
True sturdy boys,
So full of joys,—
These lads and lassies thither came.

But, unacquainted,
Hearts almost fainting,
When we first in classes met
But soon that ended;
With purpose blended
We sought to gain bright coronets.

Still more united,
We all rectified;
Closer still in friendship bound;
And mounting higher
We struck the lyre
Pealing forth one joyous sound.

We'll send this sound
The world around,
In elevating education;
Then in our land
This brainy band
Will raise Kentucky in our Nation.

Oh teachers dear,
We loved to hear,
Your noble thoughts so well expressed
With cheerful brow
You've shown us how
To teach to others what is best.

We, broken hearted,
Will soon be parted,
But our hearts will leap again,
When we remember
In bleak December
Our dear old class of nineteen ten.

So now good-bye,
Yet do not sigh,
For some other day we'll meet;
To gates ajar
We'll cross the bar
And gather at His mercy seat.
—J. Richard Randall.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Charles B. Anderson

This is an age of reformation. Every where societies are being organized for the improvement of civilization. The National prohibition society and the temperance movement are waging a ceaseless war against the liquor traffic. Social settlement workers are trying to improve the condition of the slums. Rockefeller has offered thousands to eradicate the white slave curse. Yet among these, no movement is greater and of more importance than international arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations.

Although war is the oldest method of settling disputes, it has often proved

costly to the victor as well as the conquered. Not only have nations suffered financially but the loss that each belligerent has sustained in the lives of its citizens has been the great calamity. Mingled with the cheers and trophies of the victors are the tears of the bereaved—the soldiers' dear ones. After the conflict is over the damage done by the invasion has paralyzed the home industries. Large areas have been devastated, and amid all there is the gloom and general depression of civilization. Humanity has broadened now more than ever before. This era of peace has strengthened the world and the nations are beginning to realize the meaning of peace on earth and good will to men. Everywhere this sentiment is echoed and for the maintenance of this great blessing, the world is trying to bring about the settlement of controversies between nations by peaceful arbitration.

When Henry II began his rule in England, it was the custom when the citizens could not agree as to who owned any particular piece of land, they went into court and stated their grievances. In that day, such disputes were determined by contest of arms; and the judge decided the time, place and weapons to be chosen; the victor was legally recognized. Trial by jury was also instituted under the reign of King Henry II. Yet, if the prisoner so desired, he could demand his case be determined by duel. Gradually this barbarous custom was removed. The settlement of disputes by personal encounter was no longer tolerated, the decision of the judge was final. This marked a great era in civilization. As such disputes were first settled by personal encounter then by judicial arbitration, until finally they were determined only by peaceful decisions, so may the question of war ultimately be decided. However it was 700 years until trial by jury became the final medium of settling all disputes. The good which it has accomplished need not here be narrated. The same adverse conditions of slow development and the surmounting of almost irresistible obstacles will no doubt confront and retard the efforts of those who advocate international arbitration. Trace the history of many reforms and the result is the same. Slavery existed for centuries before it was abolished. Education was limited to men until Oberlin opened its doors to women. Suffrage was only the right of a privileged class. So let not the mockers of arbitration sneer at the founders of this movement. Let them not think that an infant may not become a man of iron will and of world renown. It takes 100 years for the century plant to bloom but when it does it shows the beauty of years.

Then as each of us takes upon himself the responsibilities of a citizen, to perform his several duties in such a manner that the common good of all will be enhanced, we should be ever mindful that the perpetuity of our prosperity and happiness depends upon a peaceful relation between us and our sister nations. For in this age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not dishonorable. Let us recognize the truth and lay a new stone in the grand temple of universal peace whose dome shall be as lofty as the firmament of heaven, as broad and comprehensive as the earth itself.

APPALACHIA

Ora Myrtle Starns.

In the Appalachian Mountains, adjacent to some of the oldest and most populous of our states, lies a little known region, twice as large as New England or as large as the whole of the German Empire. Beginning at the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, it extends in a south-westerly direction thru West Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Eastern Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky. This vast region is now recognized as a distinct division of our American Union under the

name of Appalachian America.

No question has provoked more discussion than the ancestry of the mountain people. Some writers claim that their ancestry is reputable; others charge that they are descendants of convicts, who in early days escaped from the prisons of other states and fled to the mountains for refuge. History says the region of Appalachia was settled largely by people from the rural districts of New England. They were an agricultural people, thrifty and industrious.

These people left their comfortable homes and their native society and became pilgrims, seeking homes in a "Wilderness Land" which trusty rifles alone could make secure and the severest toil make habitable. They moved along this wilderness road, a lonely and houseless path, often in great peril, knowing that a wild and cheerless land was before them. Little was known of the great western country and chance was as good as choice in selecting a site, so when Kentucky was reached they began to separate and look for homes, some locating in the mountains, and others continuing their journey to the blue-grass region.

The people of Appalachian America are descendants of creditable English stock with a sprinkling of the best Scotch blood of the Scotch-Irish, German and French Huguenots. The larger part of them can point to honorable revolutionary ancestry. In the early history of a country, particularly where there is special danger, there is need for men of the finest qualities of heart and hand; and the early settlements of Appalachia demanded and received such men as truly did the settlements of our great west. The nature of the soil and the topography largely determine the habits and customs of the people. Those who dwell in the cities where the facilities for education and social development are good, differ from those who lead a country life; those who dwell in the rich and fertile valleys differ from those who inhabit the higher lands where the soil is poor, the population sparse and the opportunities for improvement are meager. The Highlander, from the lack of opportunity, is less educated than the dweller in the valley, but he is more independent and this independence causes him to think for himself and cultivate the judgment and the skill necessary to carry on his own business successfully.

The internal fire that was kindled in Europeans by the spirit of the Renaissance and the French Revolution which gave them courage, daring and resolution to seize vigorously the opportunities of enlisting in the cause of American colonization is being kindled in the Appalachian Mountains by the development of natural resources. The powers which have for want of opportunity been dormant in the mountain people are adequately rising to meet the requirements of the industrial and educational movement.

When the mountain youth once has an opportunity to develop his latent powers he is not easily surpassed in the classroom or work-shop. It is reasonable to believe that the conditions in the mountains of Appalachia are due to physical environment rather than to heredity. This condition points not to the lack of intellect but lack of opportunity. Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the early training. The old proverb "Bring a child up in the way he should go and when old, he will not depart from it," should be vividly remembered by parents and all others who are interested in the upbuilding of humanity. It is impossible to bring children up in the right way unless they can be given the advantage of good schools.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is not enough money behind the public school to insure the best results, yet the outlook is encouraging. There is a greater demand on the part of the citizens for better schools than has ever been known. The people are awakened to the fact that

education is the hope for the future progress, and they are thinking and acting accordingly.

The time has come when the people are willing to invest their time and money in order that their children may not be denied their inherited right—the opportunity of a good education.

From a study of the history, conditions, and present tendencies of a people their future may well be predicted.

The outlook for education, religion and politics is encouraging. The social conditions are improving rapidly. The mountain youth are beginning to see through the veil which has darkened the past and they behold in the future a new country. All will strive to reach the cherished ambition, and the region of Appalachia will in the future be an illuminating spot on the map of the United States.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

James Madison Baker.

On Sunday morning one hundred years ago, a printer neatly dressed, strolled leisurely down the Main Street of the old English town of Gloucester. The "New Inn" was fronted then as it is today, by a square garden overhung by the carved galleries of the Tavern. There was a moss-clad well in the center about

which were beds of sweet smelling pinks and columbines.

But the calm of that Sunday morning was destroyed by a crowd of street boys who fought over the flower beds, making the day hideous with their raucous voices.

The printer stopped in the midst of the crowd and looked steadily at the boys. Presently he said to himself, "At this rate those boys will soon go utterly to the bad, that must not be there are good possibilities in them. 'Here boys, he said, come with me.' He led them down the street into his own quiet home, planning as he went to keep them there.

"I am going, he said presently, to start a school for you, now and here. It shall be a free school. I will be the teacher." The boys received the news with joy as no other decent place was open to them. The next Sunday his house was crowded with the same class of children.

The idea of a free school on Sunday appealed to every Christian as a most hopeful plan for the rescue of children from wickedness. It spread through the town, through England, France, Germany and Australia. It made its way to the United States, which has enrolled over 13,000,000 students. Now in every country in the world, there are these schools, in which on each Sunday the Bible story is told.

In that staid old city of Gloucester they still show you where Robert Raikes, that long ago morning gathered his class of boys and taught the first Sunday school.

On the 22nd day of last month, the churches in every clime echoed the precepts of the Worlds Sunday School Association, which was holding its sixth convention at Washington, D. C. By the observance of a common form of service. Millions of boys and girls of every nation united in the program with exercises arranged by the executive committee of the great body. Ministers of the gospel in every land preached special sermons ringing with one theme, the value of Sunday school, and the duty of parents and guardians in religious training of the charges in their care.

Pres. Taft in his formal address of welcome to this great army of Christian workers, said, "Sunday school is one of the two or three great instrumentalities for making the world better, more moral and more religious—as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined, and youth is the time to inculcate ideas for results moral and religious. No matter what views are taken of general education, we all agree—Protestant, Catholic, and Jew—that Sunday school education is necessary to secure moral uplift and religious spirit.

There ought to be a tendency to give to the Sunday school characteristics that will appeal to the intellect as well as to the soul; but, since we have become grown-ups and our birthdays are closer together than they used to be, too many of us treat Sunday school as a childhood toy; and speak of it in the same way we would of a rag doll that was once more important than a presidential election. Think of it as you please, but don't forget we have jewels in our homes, the boys and girls, that if well polished, will outshine the diamonds of South Africa and will illuminate earth and heaven with the glory of God. To do this polishing we must attempt to illustrate and apply the teaching of the Holy Scriptures in the Sunday schools.

If the end sought in education is the adaptation of a person to environment, religion being the essential part of environment, shall we not call Sunday school an important factor in education, and be ever at our post in the great army, teaching boys and girls both wicked and good that God loves them, and wants them to beautify his Kingdom and likeness here upon earth.

The Prospect Addition Offers THE BEST OPPORTUNITY

In the History of Berea for Profitable Investment in Real Estate



Dwellings across the street from Prospect Addition

There never will be a more opportune time for buying Berea Real Estate

The growth of Berea College and the town will be phenomenal this year—values are rising daily

Twenty Beautiful Residence Lots

within two blocks of Boone Tavern and Berea College Campus, in the best residence section of Berea now being sold at low prices on extremely easy terms. These lots range in width from 75 to 65 feet and in depth from 225 to 153 feet.

Prices: \$150 to \$750. Terms: 10 per cent Cash

and balance \$10 per month without interest or taxes, or 10 per cent cash and balance in two equal payments due in one and two years with 6 per cent interest. Five per cent discount given for cash in full.

We can furnish you with improved or unimproved real estate in any part of Berea. It will pay you to call in and see us and investigate while in Berea.

Porter-Howell Co.,

Berea Bank & Trust Co. Building,

Main Street, opposite Square

